INSURANCE

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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XVIII NO. 59– BOMBAY, MONDAY, MARCH 10. 1930 PRICE ONE ANNA

GANDHIJI TO BE INTERNED IN HIS ASHRAM.

VICEROY FACES OPPOSITION FROM INDIAN EXECUTIVE COUNCILLORS.

"News" From Delhi For British Consumption.

MAHATMA'S CALL TO NATION.

Let Every Man Constitute Himself Into A Leader.

Referring to his imminent arrest Mahatmaji observed to Babu Satin Dr. Gupta:—

"I know my absence will bring a fresh leader to the fore-front. Let every man constitute himself into a leader and conduct the movement whose success must depend on the deep faith of the mass in non-violence."

WHAT GOVT PROPOSE TO DO WITH GANDHIJI.

—:o:—

"Morning Post" News For British Public.

LONDON, March 8.

The topic of discussion in political circles as well as in British Press relates to the situation that has been created by Gandhiji's determination to launch Civil Disobedience. Enquiries elicit that as far as the Labour Government are concerned, they would be entirely guided by the advice of the Viceroy and would support Lord Irwin in any measure that His Excellency might decide to take. Meanwhile, it is learnt, that pressure is being brought to bear upon Lord Irwin from Tory circles, that it is expected of the Government of India to take a firm stand in the present juncture. Despatches are being published in the British Press which reflect more the views of the correspondents than the trend of Indian situation.

Mr. Bartlett, special correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph", now in Delhi, telegraphs to his paper: "Gandhiji's intention is to win a martyr's crown, failing that it is better to exist with a blaze of glory than live longer and languish under restraint. But the Government are anxious to avoid providing the Mahatma with a cheap halo of glory.

INTERNED IN HIS OWN ASHRAM.

According to the Delhi correspondent of the "Morning Post", the Government propose to defer their action until further session of the Assembly concludes and probabilities are that the Mahatma would be interned in his Ashram. In a later message the Delhi correspondent of the "Morning Post" says that as a result of careful inquiries it tranpires that Lord Irwin is facing opposition from Indian Executive Councillors. Says the correspondent: "The chief trouble which Lord Irwin has to face in carrying cut the obligations of his office comes from the Executive Councillors, particularly the Indian wing who want him to adopt a policy of weak-kneed conciliation towards Gandhiji's movement."—Free Press Beam Service.

Mahatma's Provisional Programme.

—:o:—

AHMEDABAD, March 6.

It is understood that Mahatma Gandhi has fixed a provisional programme of his marching tour on the 12th instant. A party led by Gandhiji will, it is understood, go through the principal towns of Kaira District and will then enter Broach District. From Broach they will proceed to Surat District and enter Jalalpur Taluka, which is said to be their final destination. During the tour, the party will halt at the principal villages and towns, and Gandhi will explain to the villagers the essence and implications of his fight, and do other propaganda work. It is hoped to reach Jalalpur Taluka in about 20 days on foot, and some sea coast will then be fixed for the manufacture of salt. As to which coast Gandhiji will prefer is still not known.

The "Navjivan" has issued a special supplement with Gandhi's letter to the Viceroy.—Free Press.

Gandhiji's Message To Bengal.

—:o:—

AHMEDABAD, Mar. 9

Mr. Satindranath Sen. who arrived here recently to Meet Mr. Gandhi, left this morning for Calcutta. Mr. Gandhi has given the following message for Bengal: "Compose differences and start Civil Disobedience."—A. P.

GANDHIJI'S "CALL TO ARMS."

—:o:—

Ashram Inmates "Mobilised."

AHMEDABAD, March 9.

Sheth Jamnalal Bajaj who is assisting Gandhiji in making preparations for the first batch of volunteers has issued the following statement to the press:—

Regular influx of visitors to Ashram has commenced in anticipation of the impending civil disobedience campaign. As every available man in the Ashram is being "mobolised" for civil disobedience the management of Ashram would find it impossible to carry on if unregulated flow of visitors to the Ashram continued. All intending visitors are requested without fail to ask for and obtain permission from Secretary of Ashram before coming. A large number of applications are also being received daily at the Ashram. All applicants present and prospective are informed that no enrolments for Satyagraha are made at Ashram. They should apply to their respective District of provincial Congress Committees.—A. P.

CALL TO THE YOUTH

AHMEDABAD, March 9.

Preparations are being made to organise successive bathces of volunteers to offer Satyagraha after the first batch under Mr. Gandhi leaves on Wednesday.

The students and professors of

(Continued on Page 7).

"THANK YOU FOR CONVICTION."

—:o:—

Sardar Vallabhai Goes To Jail With A Smile.

"TREATING LAW WITH CONTEMPT."

AHMEDABAD, March 9.

There has been great deal of speculation in legal circles here as it is elsewhere regarding details of Sardar Vallabhai Patel's arrest at Ras. But from what has been gathered from some persons who were present there, it appears that Sardar Vallabhai Patel attended meeting at Ras and when he was about to address the meeting Mr. M. M. Shah, the Resident Magistrate, placed in Sardar Vallabha Patel's hands the order of prohibiting him from speaking which he signed and said that he shall deliver speech. The Deputy Superintendent of Police is then reported to have replied that he had orders to arrest him.

NOT PREPARED TO OBEY ORDER.

Sardar Vallabhai said that he was not prepared to obey the order and that he was ready for being arrested. Sardar Vallabhai then addressed a few words to the people. The Deputy Superintendent then told him to accompany him in the waiting car.

"TREATING LAW WITH CONTEMPT."

The order was given in name of the Taluka Resident Magistrate under section 42 of the District Police Act of 1890. The order prohibited him from speaking or making any demonstrations or using any means of propaganda which in opinion of the Magistrate may be liable to incite the people against legally constituted authorities and treat law with contempt for a period of one month in the village of Ras or thereabout.

Sardar Patel then departed with the Police Officer quietly and the meeting was conducted by the people themselves. He was tried at Borsad by Mr. Master, the District Magistrate of Kaira. The Magistrate asked Sardar Patel whether he had any reasons to give why he should not be prosecuted for disobeying the Magistrate's order. Sardar Patel: "I do not want to give any reasons. I plead guilty."

"THANK YOU FOR CONVICTION."

After 10 minutes the Magistrate delivered his judgment that he was liable to punishment according to law, but would be treated lightly. He then sentenced him to three months simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500 or in default three weeks more. "Thanks", said Sardar Vallabhai Patel smilling.—Free Press.

—:o:—

At a meeting of the workers on Friday it was resolved to strike on the same day when the other Unions would strike work.

REFUSE TO SALUTE UNION JACK!

—:o:—

Delhi Girls Revolt.

STRUCK OFF "GUIDES" ROLL.

NEW DELHI, March 9.

On account of "conscientious objection", says the "Hindusthan Times", some Girl Guides have been struck off the rolls of the Delhi Girls' Guides Association. The girls in question did not attend their rally on the ground they would not and could not salute the Union Jack, girls belonging to many prominent families in Delhi.—Free Press.

STATESMAN AND PATRIOT

—:o:—

Tributes To President Masaryk.

LONDON, March 9.

Rugby.—Innumerable tributes to President Masaryk of Czechoslovakia on the occasion of the 80th birthday of the great statesman and patriot have appeared in the English Press in the last few days and last night the event was celebrated in London at a dinner of Czech Society of Great Britain over which Sir Samuel Hoare, Air Minister in late Conservative Government, presided.

Foreign Secretary, Mr. Henderson, American and French Ambassadors were among the speakers, who paid tributes to life and work of President Masaryk and messages eloquent of his greatness were received from among others, Prime Minister Mr. MacDonald and two ex-Premiers, namely, Messrs. Baldwin and Lloyd George.—B. O. W.

MARCH TOWARDS INDEPENDENCE.

—:o:—

Bombay's Programme For Wednesday.

The Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee sends the following for publication regarding Bombay's programme for Mahatma's Marching Day:—

1. Volunteer Parade at the Congress House at 6-30 a.m. (S. T.) (the time when Mahatma Gandhi commences his march from the Satyagraha Ashram).

2. National Flag Salutation at 8 a.m. (S. T.) at the Congress House followed by public meeting after which the Volunteers will form a procession and march through important streets.

3. Public Meeting at the Esplanade Maidan at 6 p.m. (S. T.).

FLOODS IN TRANSVAAL.

—:o:—

Four Men Drowned.

LONDON, March 9.

Capetown.—Rail communication between Natal and Transvaal has been interrupted owing to floods in North Natal. Four Europeans were drowned in Weenen. Little Bushman River rose at Estcourt where a whole family with home have disappeared.—Reuter.

CASE AGAINST "RIYASAT" EDITOR.

—:o:—

Transferred To British India.

HOSHANGABAD, March 8.

The case against Mr. Diwan Singh, the editor of the "Riyasat", Delhi, brought by the Nawab of Bhopal, has been transferred to the file of the Magistrate, Itarsi, where proceedings will commence on the 14th April.—A. P.

WHAT THEY DO IN ENGLAND!

—:o:—

More Money For Education.

LONDON, March 9.

Rugby.—Total net estimates of expenditure on education in Great Britain during current year were issued this morning. They are £55,138,000 being increase of over five millions on last year.—B. O. W.

SOCIALIST GOVT. FOR INDIA.

—:o:—

B. P. C. C. Congratulates Vallabhbhai.

BRISK ENROLLING OF VOLUNTEERS.

An adjourned meeting of the B. P. C. C. was held on Sunday afternoon, Mr. K. F. Nariman presiding. At the outset Mr. S. K. Patil referred to the arrest and conviction of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, the hero of Bardoli, and moved the following resolution:

BARDOLI SARDAR CONGRATULATED.

"The B. P. C. C. while heartily congratulating Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel on his sudden arrest and summary trial and conviction, welcomes his incarceration as an auspicious beginning of the "war" of Independence which the Congress has launched under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi."

The resolution was unanimously carried.

MONEY FOR VOLUNTEERS.

The Committee then discussed the scheme of Volunteer organisation and in that connection sanctioned a sum of Rs. 1,000 to be placed at the disposal of the "War Council" for the purpose of organising Congress Volunteers. Another sum of Rs. 500 was also sanctioned for the general fund of Hindustani Seva Dal and the City of Bombay Congress Volunteers' camp opened by Dr. Hardikar.

SOCIALIST GOVERNMENT FOR INDIA.

There was a good deal of discussion on Dr. J. N. Choksy's resolution regarding a Socialist form of Government in an Independent India. Several amendments were moved and discussed including Mr. C. K. Narayanswamy's amendment laying down the broad lines of a Socialist system of administration. The following resolution was then carried "nem com" as an agreed proposition:

"That it be recommended to the A. I. C. C. for consideration that whereas the form of civilization and Government in the country is on a capitalistic and imperialistic basis and consequently there is abject poverty and misery among Indian masses, it is essential that the form of Government in Independent India ought to be a complete democracy based on socialist principles so that the State being the sole owner of all means of production and distribution there shall be equality of status between citizen and citizen."

Moved by Mr. Menon and seconded by Mr. Vishvanatham following resolution was also carried.

NASIK SATYAGRAHIS CONGRATULED.

"The B. P. C. C. congratulates the so-called 'untouchables' of Nasik upon their determination to get their human rights vindicated and while wishing them every success in their present campaign, urges on them the necessity of maintaining a perfectly non-violent atmosphere in their struggle."

The enrolment of Volunteers for the Satyagraha campaign is briskly proceeding under the direction of the "War Council" of the B. P. C. C.

AMANULLAH'S STEP-BROTHER.

—:o:—

Sent To Burma Along With Trade Agent.

PESHAWAR CITY, March 8.

Sardar Ameenjan, step-brother of Ex-King Amanullahkhan and Sardar Abdul Hakim Khan Amanian, Trade Agent, were sent today to Burma by the Bengal Express under escort.—A. P.

"LIFE AND DEATH STRUGGLE."

—:o:—

"Don't Be Cowed Down By Govt."

MAHATMA'S TRIBUTE TO SARDAR.

AHMEDABAD, Mar. 8.

Under caption "Sardar in Jail-palace" Mr. Gandhi writes in the "Navjivan":—Vallabhbhai used to say in joke that there was no line for jail on his palm. He who considers jail as palace or who draws no distinction between jail and palace does not get the jail. We all have to go where the Sardar sits at present. But without fitness for it the jail can not be obtained. The time has now arrived for us to show whether we are fit or not for the invaluable services of Sardar Vallabhai. He has great hopes of Gujarat. He has served the mill workers. Postmen and railway employees have taken lessons in Swaraj from him. What citizen of Ahmedabad does not know that he has sacrificed his all for the service of the city. When plague broke out in the city, he organised medical relief. He relieved the famine-stricken. During famine he sent volunteers through out Gujerat, and collected a crore of rupees from government during the flood. He won the title of Sardar from a grateful people for his Bardoli triumph and he was preparing people for the final struggle for complete Swaraj. He got jail while performing his duty.

OUR DUTY.

What should we do? We should not feel despondent, but everyone should be ready for civil disobedience with redoubled firmness and courage and take the path to jail and death. If death awaits us we shtuld not impotently ask who will lead us in the absence of the Sardar? Whatever orders the Provincial Congress Committee issues should be fully carried out. In cases where the Provincial Congress Committee does not issue orders, the local leader should be accepted. Where there is no local leader the call of the conscience should be obeyed. Non-violence should always be preserved. Foreign cloth if still retained should be discarded and burnt. Khadi should be put on, and there should be preparedness for manufacturing salt and there should be determination that the salt tax should go.

"LIFE AND DEATH STRUGGLE."

If we are ready to sacrifice and sacrifice everything with discrimination, complete Swaraj is in the palm of our hands. I can see my path clearly. I want to abolish the salt tax by disobeying the atrocious Salt Act and thus take the first step towards Swaraj. Others should do likewise. Those who will not or cannot do that should find out some other method. He who wants to practise Civil Disobedience has many ways open before him and government is creating new ways. This is a life and death struggle for us, and it is equally so for Government also. Its existence seems to depend on the incarceration of free-minded men. Otherwise how can it incarcerate Vallabhbhai who is known for preservation of non-violence. Our existence depends upon not being cowed down by Government and in disobeying its immoral laws and orders.

SALT MANUFACTURE.

In another article in the "Navjivan," Mr. Gandhi says:—There are ample facilities for manufacturing salt near Surat and there is the possibility of complete non-violence being preserved there and help being received from masses. Jalalpur Taluka in Surat District was selected in 1921 also. People are enthusiastic there, and are ready to join the struggle in every way. Constructive work is being carried on there to a considerable extent. This was the belief of Sardar Vallabhbhai and he selected Jalalpur Taluka for Civil Disobedience of the Salt Act. It is a question whether Government will allow me and my co-workers to reach there. I believe Government will not allow us. Still I shall expect Jalalpur Taluka to participate fully in the struggle. I shall not, however, rest content with this. I expect contributions from the whole of Gujerat this time; and I have nt doubt India will follow if Gujerat begins.—A.P

Rs. 1,250 GRANT TO UNION SCHOOLS.

—:o:—

To Be Granted As Usual Every Year.

AHMEDABAD, March 8.

Mr. Gandhi attended this evening a meeting of the Millowners' Association to settle the long-standing dispute between the Millowners' Association and the Labour Union regarding disposal of the interest accruing from the Tilak Swaraj Fund collected by Millowners. It was resolved to grant every year Rs. 1,250 as before to the schools conducted by the Labour Union.

Seth Mangaldas, on behalf of the Millowners, expressed regret at the incarceration of Vallabhbhai Patel.

Mr. G. D. Birla who has arrived here to see Mr. Gandhi was present at the meeting.—A. P.

SARDAR VALLABHBHAI'S TRIAL.

Needless Show Of Force.

(From the Borsad Taluka C. Committee.)

BORSAD, March 8.

Sardar Vallabhbhai was sentenced to three months' simple imprisonment with a fine of Rs. 500 and in default three weeks further imprisonment after a mock trial held in the First Class Magistrate's Court with closed compound and a show of police force numbering about fifty. The trial was conducted by no less a personage than Mr. Master, Collector of Kaira. The local bar was not allowed to attend the trial whereupon some practising pleaders had submitted an application to the effect that they should be admitted if the trial was not 'in camera'. After all, some of them were allowed in.

After the completion of scheduled programme of yesterday at Ras, Gorva, Kanakapura and Virsad, the local Congress Committee is holding a public meeting of the citizens of Borsad to congratulate the Sardar and reiterating their resolve to follow in his footsteps by offering Satyagraha.

Great enthusiasm prevails. The police force assembled here is beginning to disperse.

The citizens of Borsad observed a spontaneous hartal yesterday in a peaceful manner.

FREE ACCIDENT INSURANCE FOR

DETAILS ON PAGE 8

AMUSEMENTS.

Wellington Talkies

TO-NIGHT DHOBI TALAO THIS WEEK
GRAND DOUBLE PROGRAMME !
SEE IT ! HEAR IT !
A 100 per cent Talking Universal Picture

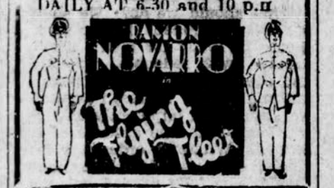
"Hold Your Man"

Starring the pretty, vivacious
LAURA LA PLANTE
In a screamingly funny tale of tangled love and near divorce. Also
"MICKEY'S SURPRISE"
Talking and Singing with Mickey's Concert party.
Latest Pathe Super Gazette and Musical Overture with a band of more than 100 persons.
TWO SHOWS DAILY :—6-30 and 10 P.M.
Seats can be reserved beforehand at the Theatre
COMING! COMING!
The most Gorgeous and the most Stupendous Mighty Spectacular Talking Picture ever produced.
"NOAH'S ARK" with
DOLORES COSTELLO and GEORGE O'BRIEN
Coming Shortly at the
WELLINGTON TALKIE DHOBI TALAO

WHITE CITY

BYCULLA BRIDGE
BYCULLA
TO-NIGHT!! TO-NIGHT!!
1001 ATTRACTIONS 1001
Rs. Rs.
100 FREE GIFT 100
GIVEN AWAY NIGHTLY
NIGHTLY AT 6 P.M.
ADMISSION TO GROUNDS ANNAS 2.

CROWN CINEMA
SANDHURST ROAD
5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 daily
Saturday, Sunday and Bank Holidays at 3-30.
The season's most breath-taknig crook story!
"WHILE LONDON SLEEPS"
Starring
RIN-TIN-TIN
A drama of Scotland Yard, Limehouse and a criminal's DOG!
Also 2 reels Comedy.

THE CAPITOL
DAILY AT 6-30 and 10 p.m


THE RIALTO
(Lamington Road)
TO-DAY & TO-MORROW ONLY
at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 P.M.
THE
SCARLET DOVE
A Romantic Drama of
IMPERIAL RUSSIA

PLEASE HELP A DESERVING CHARITY BY YOUR KIND PRESENCE.
BENEFIT PERFORMANCE.
KHWAB-I-HASTI
(DAO-PECH)
Will be performed on TUESDAY, 11th March, 1930 at 9-30 p.m.
AT
BHANGWADI THEATRE
Kalbadevi
BY THE STUDENTS OF THE NATIONAL MEDICAL COLLEGE
In Aid of
BAI YAMUNABAI L. NAIR CHARITABLE HOSPITAL.
Tickets can be had at the National Medical College, Jetha Street (Lal Chimni) Lamington Road Messrs. N. Powell & Co., Girgaon and at the Theatre on the day of the Performance.
MR. HIRALAL.
CHARLIE CHAPLIN of Gujrat, has kindly ... to give some of his ... formances.

SOMETHING NEW !
EXCELSIOR INDUSTRIAL FAIR
Location Opposite Mint
OPENING NEXT SATURDAY. MARCH 15TH
Exposition of Indian and European Industries.
RS. 200 FREE CASH GIFT GIVEN AWAY NIGHTLY
Also a Generous Donation Weekly to Charities Commencing with Rs. 200 to St. George's Hospital
Amusements
PALM COURT DANCE FLOOR & CABARET
SPECIAL ENGAGEMENT
OF THE
MERRY WARBLERS DANCE ORCHESTRA
2 Vaudeville Theatres
...DIO CONCERTS
...ting Bombay's leading Orchestras
... to Grounds 2 annas.
6025.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

—:o:—

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, March 8.

May	14.20
July	14.41
October	14.53
December	14.76
January	14.80
Middling Spot	14.05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

—:o:—

March	13.69
May	13.94
Middling Spot	13.85

New York, March 8.

New York 10.55 a.m. As known in Liverpool at closing time:—
March , May and July Closed.
New York 11.45 a.m.:—
March , May and July Closed.

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

—:o:—

New York, March 8.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports 7,000 bales.
Day's Exports to Great Britain 3,000 bales.
Day's Exports to the Continent 11,000 bales.

INDIAN COTTON.

—:o:—

Liverpool, March 8.

Scinde, Fully Good	4.50
Scinde Fine	4.55
Scinde Superfine	4.80
Bengal, Good	4.05
Bengal Fully Good	4.30
Bengal Fine	4.55
Bengal Superfine	—
Oomra, Good	4.85
Oomra Fully Good	5.15
Oomra Fine	5.45
Broach Fully Good	5.70
Broach Fine	5.95
Broach Superfine	6.20

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

—:o:—

Liverpool, March 8.

March	12.61
May	12.57
July	12.46
November	12.32
December	12.35
January	12.37
Sakells. F.G.F. Spot	13.60

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

—:o:—

Liverpool, March 8.

	Opening.	Closing.
March	7.65	7.66
April		7.66
May	7.69	7.70
June		7.71
July	7.73	7.74
August		7.76
September		7.78
October	7.79	7.80
November		7.82
December	7.87	7.86
January	7.89	7.89
February		7.91
March		7.96
Middling Spot		7.98

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, March 8.

Sales at Liverpool 3,000 bales.
Sales on Speculation 100 bales.
Sales of East Indian Cotton, Nil.

LONDON SILVER.

London, March 8.

Silver.—Market is steady.

Spot	19-3/16
Forward	18-15/16

LONDON BAR GOLD.

London, March 8.

Bar Gold, Fine per oz £4-4-11 1/2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, March 8.

Interest, Day to Day Loans 2-3/4 per cent.
Interest 7 Days Market Loans 3 per cent.
Bank Bills, 3 months 3-3/16 per cent.
Bank Bills, 6 months 3-1/4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 4-1/4
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 4-3/4 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, March 8.

T.T. London on Berlin	20.40
T.T. London on Amsterdam	12.12-3/8
T.T. London on Brussels	34.92
T.T. London on Madrid	39.92
T.T. London on Milan	92.81
T.T. London on Berne	25.13
T.T. London on Paris	124.25
T. T. London on Prague	164.06

LONDON PRODUCE.

—:o:—

Lonodn, March 8.

Cottonseed, Bombay (Hull) ton £6-5-0 Mar/Apl. s'ment. Sellers.
Castorseed, Bombay (Hull) ton. 15-3-9 Mar/Apl., sh A E £15-3-9 Mar/Apl. s'ment. Sellers.
Rapeseed, Toria, (Hull/Continent) ton £13-15-0 Mar/Apl. s'ment. Sellers.

LINSEED.

London, March 8.

Linseed, Calcutta (London) ton, £17-17-6 Apl/May s'ment. Sellers.
Linseed, Calcutta (London) ton, £17-17-6 May/June s'ment. Sellers.
Linseed, La Plata, C.I.F Ton. £17-7-6 Mar/Apl. s'ment. Sellers.
Linseed, Bombay, ton £18-2-6 Mar/Apl. s'ment. Sellers.

LONDON RUBBER.

—:o:—

London, March 8

Smokee Sheet, Standard, Ribber. Lb. Spot 7-5/8d. Sellers.

CEYLON SHARE QUOTATIONS.

—:o:—

Messrs. Forbes and Lund, have received the following quotations by special telegram from Colombo, to-day:—

Bombay, March 7.

Name of Company.	Latest prices. Rs.
Bukit Darah Rubber	14
Cavunal Rub. & Tea	8
Ceylon Planters	20
Ceylon Rubber	29
Clunes Estates	15
Cochin Rubber	26
Eila Tea	125
Estates Co. of Uva	28-8
Fairlawn Estate	37-8
Frocester Estates	38
Hatbawe Rubber	9
Honiton Rubber	6
Horawala Rubber	35
Indo-Malay Estates	15
Jambulande T. & Rub.	9
Jebong Rubber	10
Kalutara Company	1..
Kalutara Rubber	12
Kelani Valley Rub.	12
Langat River	15-8
Lanka Rubber	45
Lansdowne Rubber	155
Maha Uva Estates	50
Meall Mor Estates	21
Mirishena Rubber	24
Narangoda Rubber	20
Neuchatel Estates	30
North-Western Rub.	12
Pelmadulla T. & Rub.	17-8
Rubber Growers'	26
Saffragam T. & Rub.	130
Talgaswella Tea	28-8
Torrington Tea	24
Udabage Tea	43
Udapolla Rubber	12
Ullswater Rubber	7
Vogan Tea	35-8
Warriapolla Estate	16-8

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS.

—:o:—

Bombay, March 7.

Messrs. Forbes and Lund, have received the following quotations by special Cablegram from London to-day:—

Name of Company.	prices. Latest £		
Andhra Valley (7-1/2 p.c. 1933 Notes)	100	0	0
Assam Bengal Railway Ordy. Stock	76	5	0
Attock Oil Co. Ltd.	1	12	6
Australian 5 per cent. Loan (1935/45)	91	0	0
Burma Corporation Ltd.	0	12	6
Calcutta Tramways (Ordy.)	0	14	0
Canadian Eagle Oil Co.	0	11	0
Eastern Bank Ltd.	5	15	0
French 5 p.c. Rentes	20	7	0
Hongkong & Shanghai Bankg. Corpn.	108	10	0*
Imperial Airways Ltd. Ord.	1	3	0
India 3-1/2 p.c. Sterling Stock	57	10	0
India 4-1/2 Sterling Loan (1950/55)	81	0	0
India 3 p.c. Sterling Stock	51	0	0
Indian Copper Corporation (Ord.-	0	1	9
London & Rhodesian Mining & Land	0	2	3
Mexican Eagle Oil Co.	0	11	9
Motor Fuel Proprietory Ltd.	0	1	9
Nitrate Railway (rdy.)	4	2	6
Rangoon Electric Tram. & C. Ord.	1	17	0
Russo-Asiatic Consolidated Ltd.	0	0	3
Shahdara Saharanpur L. Rly. 4-1/2 p.c. Deb.	64	0	0
Tata Power 7-1/2 p.c. 'B' Debs. 1934/48	99	0	0
Tata Iron & Steel 7 p.c. Debentures	98	0	0
War Loan 5 p.c. (1929/47)	102	0	0

Remarks:—*Hongkong Banks ex-dividend of £4/ final for 1929.

HAPUR MARKET REPORT.

(Vyapar, Daily Commercial Newspaper.)

Prices.

	Per Maund. Rs.
Wheat Khatti Ready	3/12/9
Wheat Khatti Jeth	3/9/6
Gram Khatti Ready	4/4/
Barley Khatti Ready	3
Joggery 1st quality	5/8/
Joggery 2nd quality	5/2/
Joggery 3rd quality	4/12/

STOCKS.

Wheat	67 Khattis.
Gram	1 Khatti
Barley	4 Khattis.

ARRIVALS.

Joggery (Total of all the qualities taken together) 1000 Maunds.

WEATHER.

Cloudy.

CROP CONDITION.

Very good.

—:o:—

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.—The Clan Line steamer "Clan MacKellar" left Suez on the morning of the 7th instant.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Mantua" arrived London on Friday, the 7th instant.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, March 8.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 1/2 lb. Cargoes, 38 Mar/Apl. Sellers.
Barletta Russo, per 63 1/2 l Cargoes 38/3 Mar/April Sellers.
Wheat, South Australian, Parcels, 40/3 Mar/Apl. Sellers.
Wheat, Choice White Karachi, Parcels, 40/6 May/June Nominal and Value

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

—:o:—

New York, Mar. 8

Coffee, Fair Rio, (No. 7 Quality). Spot 10 1/4.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, March 8.

Demand Bills	485.93

"KARACHI WEEKLY SHARE MARKET REPORT."

—:o:—

Karachi, March 4.

(Messrs. Gulab and Co.).

A healtheir feeling has prevailed alround in the share market following the publication of the Budget of the Government of India. The Textile Industry has received the long awaited protection, the Duty being raised from 11 per cent. to 15 per cent. with an additional proposed duty of 5 per cent. on non-British cotton goods.

Apart from duty on Silver, Kerosine oil, and Sugar the Budget gives an indication of a new rupee loan amounting to Rs. 23½ crores out of which Rs. 7.4 crores only will be new money.

The budget has been on the whole well received in the commercial circles and the trade would have decidedly taken a turn for the better but for the political situation.

Government Securities:—

The prices of the securities have steadied up the 3½ per cent. paper and 5 per cent. 1945-55 firming up to Rs. 64/12 per cent. and 100/2 per cent. respectively. The money market has been easy owing to the large repayments of the Treasury Bills and the call money is quoted at 5 per cent. and under.

Railway shares:—

Small business has transpired in this section the business being limited to few stocks. Larkhanas were done at 86/ Upper Sinds are available while the Sind Lights could be placed at Rs. 50/. The Sind Lighterage have stuck at Rs. 130/ buyers.

Electric shares:—

With a large investment enquiry the outlook in this section now looks considerably bright. The Karachi Electrics came to hand at Rs. 137/8 and the Hyderabad Electrics have commanded a good deal of attention and close at Rs. 136/ buyers. The Ajmers still offer. The Andhra Valley and the Tata Power ordinary shares had a sharp rally to Rs. 660/ and 475/ respectively with keen buyers still in evidence.

Flour Shares:—

An easier feeling prevails in this section, practically all stocks except Karachi Steam Flours being on offer.

In the absence of actual business passing the quotations are nominal.

Name of the Company	Value Present		
Sind Lights	50	0	0
Sind Lighterage	130	0	0
Larkhanas Jacobabad	86	0	0
Upper Sinds	79	0	0
Karachi Electrics	137	8	0
Hyderabad Electrics	136	8	0
Ajmer Electrics	10	4	0
6 p.c. Karachi Port Trust	104	0	0
Karachi Flour Mill	150	0	0
India Flour Mill	100	0	0
Century Flour Mill	90	0	0

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET

London, March 8.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25:—
C and F Calcutta.
Mar/Apl. 9/9 per cwt.
Jul/Sept. 10/3 per cwt.
Oct/Dec. 10/4 1/2 per cwt.
C and F Bombay.
Mar/Apl. 9/10 per cwt
C and F Karachi.
Mar/Apl. 9/10 per cwt

LINSEED OIL

London, March 8

Linseed Oil, Naked, London, cwt 36/9 May/August Paid & Sellers.
Linseed Oil, Naked, London cwt. 63/9 Sept/Dec Sellers

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, March 8

London Stock Exchange market closed to-day

MILL STORES QUOTATIONS.

—:o:—

(Messrs. Maganbhai Amin & Co.)

Bombay, March 7.

Price per Ton:—

China Clay, best quality Rs. 78/; China Clay, market quality Rs. 68/.

Prices per Cwt:—

Farina, Supra (Dutch) Rs. 8-14-0; Epsom Salt Rs. 4-4-0; Sago Flour, 1st quality Rs. 8-14-0; Sago Flour, market quality Rs. 8/10; Maize Starch Pearl, India Brand Rs. 10-15-6; Dextrine (Potato) White Rs. 14-12-0; Zinc Chloride, German Rs. 14-8-0; Magnesium Chloride, German Rs. 3-8-0; Australian Mutton Tallow, White Rs. 32/4; Turkey Red Oil, Concentrated Rs. 45/; Bleaching Powder United Alkali, small packing Rs. 8-4-0; Bleaching Powder, Electro German small packing Rs. 8-4-0; Sodium Sulphide, English, small packing Rs. 9-4-0; Sodium Sulphide, English large packing Rs. 8-4; Sodium Sulphide, German, small packing Rs. 9-4-0; Sodium Sulphide, German, large packing Rs. 8-4-0; Bichromate of Potash, small packing Rs. 35/ Soda Ash Rs. 7-4-0; Bichromate of Soda, small packing Rs. 29-8-0; Brown Sugar of lead, small packing Rs. 33-8-0; Litharge Flake, French small packing Rs. 30-4-0.

Price per lb.:—

Hydro Sulphide B.A.S.F. Rs. 0-8-9; Hydro Sulphide English Rs. 0-7-9; Aniline Salt, Electro Rs. 0-6-1; Antimony Salt Rs. 0-5-3; Acetic Acid Rs. 0-7-0; Formal-de-hyde Rs. 0-6-0.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, March 7

(Liable to Income-Tax).

3-1/2 p.c. G P. Notes Ready Rs. 66-1.
3-1/2 p.c. G. P. Notes Sett. Rs 65-11-1/2.
4 p.c. Bombay Port Trust Rs. 73-0.
4 p.c. 1934-37 Loan Rs. 89-8.
4 p.c. 1960-70 Loan Rs. 78-3.
4-1/2 p.c. 1934 Bonds Rs. 94-14.
4-1/2 p.c. 1955-60 Loan Rs. 86-4.
5 p.c. 1929-47 War Loan Rs. 95-2
5 p.c. 1935 Bonds Rs. 97-7.
5 p.c. 1939-44 Loan Rs. 95-14.
6 p.c. 1954 Municipal Deb. Rs. 103.
6 p.c. Karachi Port Trust Rs 102-12.

(Income-Tax Free):

5 p.c. 1945-55 Loan Ready Rs. 100-6.
5 p.c. 1945-55 Loan Sett. Rs 100-5.
5 p.c. 1933 Bonds Rs. 99-14.
6 p.c. 1930 Bonds Rs. 100-4.
6 p.c. 1931 Bonds Rs. 100-13.
6 p.c. 1932 Bonds Rs. 101-14.
6-1/2 p.c. B. D. Loan 1935 Rs. 104-9.
7 p.c. Mysore Loan 1931 Rs. 101-12.

Central Bank of India, Ltd.

The following is the statement of Liabilities and Assets of the Central Bank of India, Ltd., for the fort-night ended 28th February 1930:—

LIABILITIES.

	Rs
Capital Subscribed	3,36,00,000
Capital Paid up	1,68,00,000
Reserve & Contingency Fund	93,00,000
Deposits, debts due to Bank and Agents, Bills payable etc.,	13,70,29,000
Sundries including Branch Adjustment	1,32,76,000
	18,21,05,000

ASSETS.

	Rs.
Cash Credits & Overdrafts on Government & other authorised securities	4,62,01,000.
Loans on Government and other authorised securities	2,50,33,000
Bills Discounted	71,84,000
Bonds & Buildings	1,05,55,000
Sundries including Branch Adjustments	1,67,68,000
Cash in hand, at Banks, & Investments in War Bonds, Govt. Paper, Treasury Bills, Shares, Debentures etc.,	7,66,34,000
	18,24,65,000

SHIPPING.

—:o:—

ARRIVALS.

March 8.

Gambhira, Marden, Rangoon.
Ferresbank, Charles, New York
Vita, Woollett, Karachi.
Varela, Bentaugh, Busreh.
Gange, Petris, Trieste.

DEPARTURES.

March 9.

Pasha, Duncan, Calcutta.
Crosshill, Stewart, Rangoon.
Garada, Shillinglaw, Rangoon.
Ockenfels, Weyhansen.

LOADING.

March 8.

Steamer Kiderpore for Kobe
Steamer Gharinda for Kobe.

AUSTRIAN MAIL REPORT.

S S Gange:—The Lloyd T Co's mail steamer Gange arrived in harbour on Saturday from Trieste, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

EXPORTS.

March 8.

S S Forresbank for New York:—13 bales woollen carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co; 5 bales woollen carpets Cox and Kings Ltd; 101 cwts condiments O and Okell.

S S Elysia for Liverpool:—1001 cwts myrabollams C Jivanlal and Co.

S S Manad Head for Middlesborough:—2000 tons manganese ore, T Morrison and Co.

S S Tuscania for Glasgow:—15 bales cotton yarn, Swadeshi Mills Co Ltd; 10 tons castor oil A Hargovinddas and Co.

S S Gange for Trieste:—275 bales cotton raw, L Dreyfus and Co; 110 bales cotton raw, K Visram and Co; 56 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros; 55 bales cotton raw, F F Campbell and Co.

For Venice:—4500 cwts linseed, Birla Bros; 300 cwts joowari, Gorio Ltd; 112 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros; 220 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Trading Co.

S S India for Genca:—100 bales cotton raw, Kotok and Co.

IMPORTS.

March 8.

S S Ockenfels from Hamburg, Agents L Edwards Ltd:—24 cases jewellery, 655 cases spirits, 233 cases slates, 50 cases slate pencils, 200 cases vegetable products, 67 ... lamp parts, 33 cases glassware, 101 cases H lamps, 105 cases paper, 44 cases stoves, 13 cases machinery, 200 cases milk, 13 cases God goods, 125 bags glue, 50 coils wire netting, 384 bundles tubes, ... bundles yen sheets, 89 bundles copper sheets, 1379 plates shelter, ... drums chemicals.

IRON AND STEEL PRODUCTION AT JAMSHEDPUR.

Messrs. Tata Sons Ltd., Agents for the Tata Iron and Steel Company, Limited, report that the total approximate production of Iron and Steel at the Steel Works at Jamshedpur, during the month of February 1930 was:—

	Tons
Pig Iron	57,316
Steel Ingots	45,397
Finished Steel	31,345

Production has been restricted in consequence of the low orders for rails for 1930-31 for the Indian Railways.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra
on 14 April, 2017

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND)
MAIL and PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to Plymouth and LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers.		Tons
1930			
1st Mch.	Razmak@ ..	CALL	10,602
21	Ranpura ..		16,601
29	Naldera x ..		16,088
Apl	Ranchi ..		16,650
12	Rawalpindi*	VESSELS	16,619
17	Morea (Extra)		10,946
19	Razmak ..		10,602
26	Malwa* ..	NOW SAIL	11,000
	Narkunda x ..		16,572
May	Viceroy of India ..		19,648
10	Rajputana* ..	DIRECT	16,568
17	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
24	Moolt an x ..		20,847
31	Macedonia ..		11,120
June	Mantua* ..	FROM	10,946
14	Comorin ..		16,132
21	Maloja x ..		20827
28	Razmak ..		10,585
July	Ranpura* ..	BOMBAY	16,601
12	Malwa ..		11,000
19	Naldera x ..		16,088
26	Rawalpindi ..	WITHOUT	16,619
Aug.	Morea* ..		10,946
9	Kaisar-i-Hind		11 518
16	Narkunda x ..		16,572
23	Macedonia ..	TRANSHIP	11,120
30	Rajputana* ..		16,568
Sept.	Ranpura ..	MENT	16,601
3	Moolt an x ..		20,847
6	Ranchi ..		16,650
27	Mantua* ..		10,946
Oct.	Viceroy of India ..	AT	19,648
4	Comorin x ..		16,132
18	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
25	Razmak@ ..	ADEN	10,857
Nov	Rajputana ..		16,568
8	Naldera x ..		16,088
15	Ranpura ..		16,601
22	Morea* ..		10,954
29	Razmak		10,602

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports

@ To Marseilles only.

Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS

First and second Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduce Rate will be issued for any mail steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA" on the 31st May, 1930 and terminating with the "VICEROY OF INDIA" leaving Marseilles September 5th and due in Bombay on the 18th September, 1930. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon	2nd Saloon
To London and back by Sea	£169	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train Across France in both directions	£134	£80
To Marseilles and back	£100	£72

The accommodations allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 18th January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT PORT SAUDAN, MALTA and/or TANGIER.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1930		
3rd Apr.	Dumana ..	8,427
17th Apr.	Domala ..	8,422

These two vessels are only one class ships Fares as follows:

	Single	Return
Bombay to Plymouth A	£64	£105
B	£60	£105
C	£50	£

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY LTD

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi, via coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA

1930 Date about		
22 Mar.	Gambhira* ..	Straits & Japan.
26 Mar.	Kiddertore ..	Straits China & Japan.
28 Mar.	Moolt an ..	Colombo & Australia.
25 Apr.	Maloja ..	Colombo & Australia.
9 May.	Ranpura ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
23 May	Naldera ..	Colombo & Australia.
6 June	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
20 June	Narkunda ..	Colombo & Australia
4 July	Rajputana ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.
18 July	Moolt an ..	Colombo & Australia.
1 Aug.	Mantua ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
15 Aug.	Comorin ..	Colombo, & Australia.
29 Aug.	Malwa ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
12 Sept.	Naldera ..	Colombo & Australia.
26 Sept.	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
10 Oct.	Narkunda ..	Colombo & Australia.
24 Oct.	Rawalpindi ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
7 Nov.	Moolt an ..	Colombo and Australia.
21 Nov.	Ranchi ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan
5 Dec.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia
19 Dec.	Malwa ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan

*Cargo only.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only at the following fares from Bombay:

To Fremantle	£ 74
Adelaide	£ 76
Melbourne	£ 78
Sydney	£ 80
Brisbane	£ 82
Auckland or Wellington (N. Z.) via Sydney	£108

Periods of availability 16 Weeks.
Sailings approximately every month

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1930		
10 Mar	Vita ..	Karachi via Porebunder, P'Okha and O'Mandvi
12 Mar.	Baroda ..	Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports
12 Mar.	Khandalla.	East and South Africa.
14 Mar.	Ellora ..	Mombassa via Zanzibar.
15 Mar,	Chakla ..	Karachi via P'Bunder, Dwarka and O'Mandvi.
13-14 ,,	Varela ..	Busreh via Karachi

There will be sailings to Karachi on Mondays, Wendnesday, Thursday Friday and Saturday every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English mail

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs. Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamers or through passengers to Basreh.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay

SHIPPING

NYK LINE

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leaves.
Tajima Maru ..	6995	16 Mar.	21 Mar.
Tamba Maru ..	5845	27 Feb	14 Mar.
*San Fransisco Maru ..	5831	12 Mar.	20 Mar.
Hakone Maru..	10500	....	@19 ,,
*Tokushima ,,	5976	19 Mar.	30 Mar,
Suwa Maru ..	11000	....	@ 2 Apr.
Sado Maru ..	5898	30 Mar.	13 Apr.
Fushimi Maru..	10000	....	@16 ,,
*Tottori Maru..	5973	15 Apr.	25 Apr.
Hakozaki Maru.	10500	....	@30 ,,
*Penang Maru..	5214	19 Apr.	30 Apr.
Awa Maru ..	6028	30 Apr.	14 May
Hakusan Maru.	10500	....	@14May

*Do not carry passengers.
@From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Haruna Maru	10800	29 Mar.	6 April
Kamo Maru	8000	3 Apr.	20 April
Katori Maru	10000	17 Apr.	4 May.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons.	From Hongkong	From Kobe
Chichibu Maru	22618	Maiden 9 Mar,	1 April
Tenyo Maru	22000	2 Apr.	9 Apr.

Other are Orient-Seattle, South-American (East and West Coast) and Japan, Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.

Cheapest Round the World tour rates and other fares, full particulars on which are furnished on application to—

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BANKING.

Imperial Bank of India.

Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.
BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

	Rs.
Authorized Capital ..	11,25,00,000
Paid-up Capital ..	5,62,50,000
Reserve Fund ..	5,32,50,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ..	5,62,50,000

LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
Calcutta. Bombay. Madras.
LOCAL BRANCHES.
Byculla Branch—Bellasis Road.
Mandvi Branch—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road Branch—Junction, Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
London Office—22, Old Broad Street, London, E.C. 2.
BRANCHES THROUGHOUT INDIA AND BURMA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—Opened free of charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received at interest.

SAVINGS BANK.—Deposits received and interest allowed.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES.—Received for Safe Custody, Purchases and Sales effected, Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions. The purchase and sale of Government Securities undertaken at all Branches for the public generally

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS.—Granted and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.

Sterling and Rupee Letters of Credit Issued.

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Bank of India, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act VII of 1882.)
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS
BOMBAY
BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange (Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay) Poona, Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD

	Rs
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	90,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 1-1/2 per cent. on daily balance of Rs 500 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December, interest is allowed at 2 per cent on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVING BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application

A.G. GRAY
Manager

Yokohama Specie Bank Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

	Yen.
Subscribed Capital	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	100,000,000
Reserve Fund	108,500,00

BRANCHES.

Alexandria	Karachi	Jansie
Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	Seattle
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Singapore
Calcutta	Lyons	Shimonoseki
Canton	Manila	Sourabaya
Changchun (Tokio-Dairen)	Marunouchi	San-Francisco
Fengtien	Nagasaki	Samarang
Hamburg	Newchwang	Shanghai
Hankow	New York	Sydney
Harbin	Nagoya	Tientsan
Hongkong	Osaka	Tokyo
Honolulu	Pekin	Tsinan
Kai Yuan	Rangoor	Tsingtau
	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Re 1

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application

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L. WASHIO,
Manager.

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Western India

LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Satara City.

PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13.
Fourth Valuation as the end of 1926.

UNSURPASSED BONUS

Bonus per 1000 p.a.	
W. Life	End
Rs. 22-1/2	Rs. 18

Strongest Reserves I I
(1) Life Assurance Fund, Rs. 10,84,983.
*(2) Total undivided Reserve Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.
For Agency and other particulars please apply.

East AND West

INSURANCE Co., Ltd.
Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Purely Indian Concern — Offers everything best in Life Insurance

Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1,000/- per year

Several new attractive plans.

Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions.

For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the—SECRETARIES Bombay.

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Without operation, cures—Piles, Fistula, Carbuncle, Witlow, Gangrene, Boils, Foul Ulcer, etc., on application Instantly relieves a pain of poisonous Boils and Sores, draws out all pus magically. Even operated wounds of any extent healed in a week. It is taken also internally as best blood purifier. Cure guaranteed. Phial Re. 1-4-0. Postage extra. Ask free booklet to—NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.

Agents: J. Tirath and Co., Sunder Road Karachi.
Kemp and Co., Charni Road Bombay.
Telegraphic Address: "Ulcer" Kandi

PAY NOTHING

Only drop a card to get a copy of

Kam Shastra

A guide to Health, Wealth and Prosperity — given away gratis and post free.

ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
Jamnagar, (Kathiawar).

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Accounts prepared. Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.

B. L. Thosar, ACCOUNTANT PUBLIC
136-497, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.
Telephone No. 22927.

WHEN YOU SPEND SO MUCH

For Your Clothes

why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors,

Araujo Fernandes & Co.,
Merchant Tailors.
Princess Street BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

HINDUSTHAN

CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY LTD
HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

(A PURELY INDIAN LIFE OFFICE.)
ASSETS EXCEED Rs. 90 00.000

BONUS—(1927)
Rs 100/-for Endowment
Rs. 75/-for Whole Life
per thousand for 5 years.

Libera conditions as to Automatic Extension of Assurance. Loan and Surrender Values Revival of Lapsed Policies, etc.

Premium rates (with profit) are sufficiently now and without Profit Rates are perhaps, the lowest

Insure with HINDUSTHAN and have the satisfaction of making provision for self and family.
Applications for Agencies are invited.

For particulars please write to:—
Commissariat Building, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
N. DATTA, Manager, Bombay Branch.

PROGRESSIVE — PROFITABLE — MOST POPULAR
THE BHARAT INSURANCE CO., LTD.
ESTD. 1896
OFFERS ALL THAT IS BEST IN LIFE INSURANCE.
For particulars apply to:—
BOMBAY BRANCH:
Commissariat Building, Hornby Road, Bombay

That Progress Proves Popularity
is strikingly exemplified by the present day position of the

ORIENTAL

INDIA'S GREATEST LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
PROGRESS

NEW BUSINESS		PREMIUM INCOME	
1925	Rs. 296 Lakhs.	1925	Rs. 93 Lakhs.
1926	„ 391 „	1926	„ 106 „
1927	„ 468 „	1927	„ 122 „
1928	„ 585 „	1928	„ 140 „

POPULARITY PROVIDES PROGRESSIVE PROFITS.
Bonuses Declared on whole Life Assurance Policies.

1918—Rs. 10	per Rs. 1000	1924—Rs. 22½	per Rs. 1000
1921 „ 10	per Annum	1927 „ 25	per Annum

THEREFORE
WHEN SELECTING YOUR LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY FOR A FIRST OR AN ADDITIONAL POLICY
IT WILL PAY YOU
To come to this Popular and Progressive Office.
For Particulars apply to:—
H. EDWIN JONES, F. F. A., A. I. A., MANAGER,
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT Co., Ltd

25% of the Premium refunded as Bonus Funds about Rs. 2½ Lakhs.
The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor Premium Re As. 8 per month. Active and Honest Agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to Messrs R M DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Mazgaon BOMBAY. 10.

Unrivalled Circulation.

When you are preparing a campaign in the great National Daily bear in mind the fact that "The Hindu" has a circulation unrivalled in Southern India.

FIRST FOR RESULTS.

for it is the one National daily newspaper that goes home and stays there to be seen and read by every member of each household that it enters.

"The Hindu" enjoys in its area a greater reader following than any other daily newspaper, and no National campaign can bring the fullest measure of success unless it includes

The Hindu.
South India's Largest Daily Newspaper

NEW ADVERTISERS who wish to sell their goods should follow the example of OLD ADVERTISERS and use "THE HINDU."

An Illustrated Annual is also published every year during the middle of December. It contains important contributions from eminent writers of the day and forms an all-time reference book.
An Illustrated Weekly is also published every Sunday with special contributions, etc

For rates, etc. apply to The Manager P O Box 316 100, Mount Road, Madras.

London Agents: D.J. KEYMER & Co., Ltd 1,2,3, Whitefriars Street, E.C. 4. C. MITCHELL & Co. (1927) Ltd., 1,2,3, Snow Hill, Holborn Viaduct, E C 1

CLASSIFIED ADVTS

...s up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

First Twenty Words

and

ONE ANNA

...rch Additional Word CASH with Order

INSTRUCTIONS

...e name and address of ...dvertiser is required, not ...arily for publication

...dvertisers who do not wish ...eir names and addresses ...published will be given a Box ...umber. The words "Apply Box No. ... Advertisement Department "Bombay Chronicle", to be paid for

...nswers to Advetisements ...should be addressed as follows: Box Number ... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

...Outstanding replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—CANDIDATES from Mofussil towns to learn the secrets of a profitable business and earn hundred to two hundred per mensem. Only English educated need apply to M. KOTESWAR RAO, Ellore.

A R 2223

...NTED CANDIDATES for ...legraph, Wireless, Station ... Electrical Courses ... PAID Boarding ... Prospectus on two stamps.—ROYAL TELE...H COLLEGE, Clock Tower, DELHI.

A R2186

AGENTS WANTED—either sex—to take orders for Private Christmas Cards. The largest manufacturers in Great Britain give best value obtainable, and allow 50 per cent (10/- in the £) from selling prices. Wonderful new Novelties. Free Sample Book early summer. Write LANCASTER PUBLISHING CO. Dept. M., Lancaster, England.

WANTED—Respectable AGENTS to sell remaining shares of an European managed Company's lucrative Tea Garden and Coal Mine on handsome terms. Dividend declared in 1929 at Rs. 17 13/16 per cent. Apply to B. M. AGENCY, 21, Baneapukur Road, Calcutta.

THE PRUDENTIAL BANK (India) LTD

Wants some reliable and energetic Organising Inspectors on Rs. 75-10-150 plus Rs. 25 as T. A. to secure candidates desirous to take loan. Only the selected candidates will be supplied with the terms and conditions and he will have to invest Rs. 300 by purchasing 12 shares of the Company, of which Rs. 120 must be paid immediately after selection and the balance in three equal quarterly instalments. Application with testimonials should reach to the Calcutta Office of the Bank for terms and particulars. No interview before selection. Apply to

ANDERSON & CO.,
Managing Agents,
Mercantile Buildings Calcutta

BOOKS & STAMPS.

SECONDHAND BOOKS—School College and general reading books available at about half price. Books purchased mofussil orders executed SHRI BHARAT BOOK DEPOT, Thakurdwar Corner, Bombay.

L 206

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LIMITED.

Mirzapore Square North, Calcutta. Premier and Largest Indian Hotel. Best arrangements, Home comforts, Family suits available. Daily charges—Rs. 10, 6, 4-8, & 3. Telegrams:—"CALHOTEL."

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO BE LET—FIRST FLOOR Flat East side of Hirji Mansions Gowalia Tank Road. Rent Rs. 160/-. Apply Bank of India Ltd., Esplanade Road, Fort.

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PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch per insertion
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

NOTICE

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.
ISSUE OF COUPON TOURIST TICKETS AT BOMBAY.

—:o:—

First and Second Class single and return journey Coupon Tickets at the ordinary fares, available for six months, will be issued at the Enquiry Office, situated in the Administrative Offices of this Railway, Church Gate Street, Bombay, to Tourists whose journeys originate from Bombay (B. B. & C. I. Railway).

H. P. BALL,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 5th March, 1930.

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SIR GANGA RAM POCKET BOOK OF ENGINEERING.

5th Edition. In Urdu or English. Price Rs. 7-8 net each.

SIR GANGA RAM TRUST LAHORE.

v40

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

GENTLEMEN of the SPECIAL JURY, summoned for the Current Criminal Sessions, are required to attend at the High Court (Second Floor) on MONDAY morning, the 10th instant, at 11 o'clock (S. T.).

BUNDALIBHOY HAJEEBHOY,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Sheriff's Office,
High Court, Bombay,
6th March, 1930.

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NOTICE.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED

(Incorporated in England).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from 17th March, 1930 to 2nd April 1930, both days inclusive.

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TENDERS.

KARACHI MUNICIPALITY.

WATER WORKS LOAN ACCOUNT

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the supply and delivery at the site of works near Sydenham Reservoir, Karachi for the supply of 3,000 cwt. of Cast Iron Pipes and Specials.

2. Forms of Tender, General Conditions of Contract and Specification can be obtained from the Office of the Executive Engineer, on Special Duty, Municipal Office, Karachi, on payment of Re. 1 only.

3. Tenders should be addressed to the Office of the Executive Engineer, on Special Duty, Municipal Office, Karachi, in a Sealed Cover endorsed, "Tender for Pipes and Specials", and delivered to the Municipal Accountant on or before Friday, the 4th April, 1930, with rupees two hundred as earnest money.

4. The lowest or any Tender will not necessarily be accepted.

5. Canvassing by Tenderers or their Agents will be a disqualification.

(Sd.) J. N. SETNA.
Executive Engineer,
Karachi Municipality.
Municipal Office,
Karachi, 5th March, 1930.

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PUBLIC NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE

EXPRESS TRAIN BETWEEN BOMBAY AND SHOLAPUR.

On and from 15th March, 1930, an additional Express train conveying I, II and III Class passengers will be run between Victoria Terminus and Sholapur stopping at the following stations:—

45 DOWN.

V. Terminus	Dep.	8/15
Byculla	Dep.	8/23
Dadar Junction	Dep.	8/36
Kurla	Dep.	8/49
Thana	Dep.	9/07
Kalyan Junction	Arr.	9/27
	Dep.	9/35
Ambarnath	Dep.	9/45
Neral	Arr.	10/10
	Dep.	10/13
Karjat Junction	Arr.	10/25
	Dep.	10/30
Khandala	Dep.	11/11
Lonavla	Arr.	11/20
	Dep.	11/25
Talegaon	Dep.	11/55
Kirkee	Dep.	12/25
Bhamburda	Dep.	12/37
Poona Junction	Arr.	12/45
	Dep.	13/10
Loni	Dep.	13/31
Kedgaon	Dep.	14/13
Dhond Junction	Arr.	14/40
	Dep.	15/00
Diksal	Dep.	15/30
Pomalwadi	Dep.	15/53
Jeur	Dep.	16/39
Kurduwadi Junction	Arr.	17/22
	Dep.	17/40
Madha	Dep.	17/56
Mohol	Dep.	18/28
Sholapur	Arr.	19/30

46 UP.

Sholapur	Dep.	9/30
Mohol	Dep.	10/10
Madha	Dep.	10/47
Kurduwadi Junction	Arr.	11/12
	Dep.	11/25
Jeur	Dep.	12/05
Pomalwadi	Dep.	12/41
Diksal	Dep.	13/15
Dhond Junction	Arr.	13/45
	Dep.	14/05
Kedgaon	Dep.	14/45
Loni	Dep.	15/25
Poona Junction	Arr.	15/53
	Dep.	16/13
Bhamburda	Dep.	16/19
Kirkee	Dep.	16/29
Chinchvad	Dep.	16/44
Talegaon	Dep.	17/08
Vadgaon	Dep.	17/16
Lonavla	Arr.	17/45
	Dep.	17/50
Khandala	Dep.	17/57
Karjat Junction	Arr.	18/38
	Dep.	18/43
Kalyan	Arr.	19/23
	Dep.	19/47
Thana	Dep.	23/03
Kurla	Dep.	23/29
Dadar Junction	Dep.	20/29
Byculla	Dep.	20/40
V. Terminus	Arr.	21/00

H. C. KEILY,
Chief Transportation Superintendent.
Bombay, 8th March, 1930.
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GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE

ON and from 1st April, 1930, the G. I. P. Railway will cease to work the Central Salsette Tramway.

H. C. KEILY,
Chief Transportation Superintendent.
Bombay, 4th March, 1930.

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MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

OFFERS for the purchase of the rights of cultivating the reclaimed land at Deonar, of catching fish from the Catchwater drains and from the Khajans at Deonar, cutting grass from various municipal lands and collecting fruits from cocoanut and other trees etc., for a period of one year from 1-4-30 to 31-3-31 will be received up to 1 p.m. (B. T.) on the 17th day of March, 1930.

Offers should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant.

Full particulars of the rights as well as the terms and conditions on which the rights will be sold will be supplied to anyone deputed to receive them by the Undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

T. K. RODDAN,
Executive Engineer.

373

PUBLIC NOTICES.

LOST OR MISPLACED.

The application receipt and the allotment letter of 200 shares Nos. 43185/43384 of the Jupiter General Insurance Co., Ltd., are either LOST or MISPLACED by us. Whoever have found them or got them are hereby requested to notify or deliver the same to the undersigned within fifteen days from date hereof whereafter the undersigned are entitled to take delivery of the share certificate of the above-numbered shares standing in our name.

COOVERJI ANANDJI,
GANGAJAR ANANDJI.

Address:—
Messrs. DEVJI COOVERJI & Co.,
Khajurwalla.
Katha Bazar, Mandvi,
Bombay, 3.
10-3-1930.

NOTICE

THE CENTRAL INDIA SPINNING, WEAVING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that AD-INTERIM DIVIDENDS for th half year ended 31st December, 1929, at the rate of Rs. 12-8-0 per Preference Share and at the rate of Rs. 12 per Ordinary Share, both free of Income Tax, will be paid on and after MONDAY, the 28th April, 1930, between the hours of 11-30 a.m. and 1 p.m. (Standard Time) on SATURDAY, and 11-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. on other week days, at the Registered Office of the Company, "Bombay House", Bruce Street, Fort, to those Shareholders whose names be on the Register on Monday, the 24th March, 1930.

Dividend Warrants will be posted to the Shareholders on Saturday, the 26th April, 1930.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 24th March, 1930, to THURSDAY, the 3rd April, 1930, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
TATA SONS, LIMITED, Agents,
By Their Constituted Attorney,
M. N. KUKA.
Bombay, 7th March, 1930.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration with the Will annexed of the property and credits of Kothari Chimanlal Punjiram, late of Mansa Bania Hindu Inhabitant, a widower and a Merchant, residing at Mansa in Mahikantha Agency, outside Bombay. ..... Deceased.

KOTHARI NAROTTAMDAS PUNJIRAM, of Mansa Bania Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Mansa in Mahikantha Agency, outside Bombay, appointed by a Judge's Order, dated the 19th December, 1929, to apply for and obtain Letters of Administration with the Will annexed of the property and credits of the deceased for the use and benefit of Chandulal Narottamdas alias Chandulal Chimanlal a minor and limited to the period of his minority. Petitioner

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this Twenty-first day of February in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty, and in the Twentieth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary & Senior Master.

E. FAHEY

The 21st day of February, 1930.
Messrs. RAMANLAL and HIMATLAL,
375 Petitioner's Attorneys.

LEGAL NOTICES.

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

INSOLVENCY NO. 199 OF 1930.

Re: MAGONLAL KEWALDAS, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, until lately carrying on business at Tamba Kanta, Pydhowni and residing at 3rd Bhoiwada without the Fort of Bombay. ..... A Debtor.
Ex-parte: CHIMANLAL KARSONDAS MEHTA. .....
.....Petitioning Creditor.

On the 7th day of March, 1930, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed Debtor as an Insolvent.

Dated this 7th day of March, 1930.

K. A. BHOJWANI,
367 Insolvency Registrar.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2088 of 1929.

MATUBHAI KASANBHAI & another ..... Plaintiffs.
Vs.
FRAMROZ J. R. PATELL & others ..... Defendants.

To,

FRAMROZ J. R. PATELL, Esqr., 1st defendant abovenamed.

Sir,

TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiffs have filed this suit against you and others as heirs and legal representatives of the deceased J. R. Patell inter alia to pay out of the estate of the said deceased Rs. 48,400 for balance of principal interest and costs that in default of payment by a date to be fixed by this Hon. Court for foreclosure in respect of the property described in the Plaint herein and in the alternative for sale of the said property by this Hon'ble Court with liberty to apply for deficiency on such sale and for further and other relief and that the Court has fixed Wednesday the 26th day of March, 1930, at eleven o'clock (S. T.) in the forenoon for hearing of this suit when you are hereby summoned to appear in person or by Advocate and that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Dated this 17th October, 1929.
(Sd.) E. FAHEY,
For Prothonotary and Senior Master.
MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM and MADAN,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
No. 9 Bell Lane,

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IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration to the estate and effects of NANDLAL KESHAVLAL SHAH, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, a Cotton Sub-broker, till lately resided at Baria Building Pydhowni, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Deceased.

DHIRAJLAL NANDLAL SHAH of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a son of the deceased and a student, residing at Baria Building, Pydhowni, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this twenty-eighth day of February in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty, and in the Twentieth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

Sd.) R. B. PATEL
Prothonotary and Senior Master.

(Sd.) E. FAHEY.

The 28th day of February, 1930.
Messrs. KHANDVALA & CHHOTALAL.
363 Petitioner's Attorneys.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1521 of 1929.

SHA DEVJI KALYANJI ...Plaintiff
Vs.
ABDUL KADER TYEBALLY ..... Defendant.

To
The Defendant abovenamed.

The Plaintiff has filed this suit against you praying for an Order to specifically perform your part of the agreement dated 11th March, 1929, and for other reliefs mentioned in the Plaint.

AND TAKE NOTICE that the Court has fixed the 19th March, 1930, for the hearing of the Suit.

VACHHA & Co.,
369 Plaintiff's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 220 of 1930.

Plaint filed this 31st day of January, 1930.

CHHOGMAL AMOOLAKCHAND of Narsingpur, carrying on business as a Shroff Merchant and Adatia-Interalia at Bombay in the name and style of Messrs. Amoolakchand Chhogmal by his munims Shivgulam Kantaprasad and Shaligram Govindram. ..... Plaintiff.

Versus

MURLIDHAR BIHARILAL, Hindu Inhabitant, of Itawah (old town) in the District of Mainpuri. Defendant.

To,
MURLIDHAR BIHARILAL,
The Defendant abovenamed.

WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiff has instituted a suit in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendant under Order XXXVII, rule 2, of the Civil Procedure Code for Rupees 1,575-0-0 for principal and interest due to Plaintiff by you in respect of writing dated 6th December, 1928, you are hereby summoned to apply to this Court within ten days from the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service, for leave to appear and defend the suit and to appear and defend in pursuance of such leave if granted. In default of your obtaining such leave or of appearance and defence in pursuance thereof, the Plaintiff will be entitled to obtain a decree for any sum not exceeding the sum of Rupees 1,575-0-0 and interest and the sum of Rupees 200-0-0 for costs and further interest on judgment.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 6th day of February, 1930.

E. FAHEY,

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

For Prothonotary and Senior Master.

E. FAHEY,

The 6th day of February, 1930.
Messrs. MALVI MODY RANCHODDAS & CO.,
374 Plaintiff's Attorneys.

AUCTION SALES.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF THE GOODWILL OF THE EXTENSIVE AND OLD ESTABLISHED BUSINESS OF STEVEDORES AND DUBASHES CARRIED ON FOR MANY YEARS BY THE WELL-KNOWN FIRM OF CURSETJEE MUNCHERJEE'S SONS IN BOMBAY TOGETHER WITH THE BENEFIT OF THE SEVERAL PENDING CONTRACTS OF THE SAID FIRM WITH DIFFERENT SHIPPING COMPANIES.

Under the orders of the Official Assignee of Bombay as the Assignee of the estate and effects of Darabshaw Bomanji Dubash (insolvent) and with the consent and concurrence of the solvent partner, Ardesir Bomanji Dubash, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 26th March 1930, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the office of the Official Assignee in the High Court premises, the goodwill of the business cardied on by the well known firm of Cursetjee Muncherjee's Sons together with the benefit of the several pending contracts of the said firm with different shipping companies.

NOTE.—The sale will not prevent any one of the persons heretofore interested in the business from cadrying on the like business.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Sahiar & Co. Solicitors, at their office at 94, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTION SALES.

MESSRS. MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 2,500 BALES HIGH CLASS STAPLED COTTON (BROACH: BROACH FARM JAGDIA; OOMRA: C. P. NO. 1 AND NO. 2; MOGHLAI: CENTRAL INDIA, ETC.).

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 12th March, 1930, at 1-45 p.m. (S. T.), at the Cotton Depot, Sewree, near the Cotton Exchange, by order of the Insurance Office concerned the abovementioned cotton slightly damaged that salved from the late fire that occurred in the Jatha of Messrs. The Japan Cotton Trading Co., Ltd.

The above will be sold in different lots to suit the requirements of the purchasers.

MENESSE & CO.

MESSRS. BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 607 BALES BENGAL COTTON (DAMAGED BY FIRE AND WATER) AND 150 BAGS OIL CAKES.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will (THIS DAY) MONDAY, the 10th instant, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction opposite G. I. P. Railway Goods Yard, Wadi Bunder, Frere Road, on account of the concerned:—

Ex S.S. "Argenfels."

199 Bales Bengal Cotton damaged by fire.

274 Bales Bengal Cotton damaged by water.

233 small Boras representing 134 Bales Bengal Cotton damaged by fire and water.

150 bags Oilcakes.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

Excelsior Theatre

6-15 and 9-45 p.m.
The World's Mightiest Show glorified by the Talking Screen.

RIO RITA

featuring

BEBE DANIELS
and
JOHN BOLES

Florence Ziegfeld's All-Talking, All-Singing, All-Dancing Musical Spectacle.

EMPIRE THEATRE

6-30 and 10 p.m.

THE WEATHERLEY SISTERS.

In a Jazz Contortion Act with Cinema.

THE SHOWDOWN.
Featuring GEORGE BANCROFT

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P.M.

THE NEW YORKERS.

with
RUTH VAN VALEY

A Variety Company direct from New York.
Booking at Rose & Co.

GLOBE CINEMA
Sandhurst Road.

At 5, 7, 8-45 & 10-30 p.m. daily Saturday, Sunday and Friday Extra Show at 3 p.m.

DUMAS' Immortal Tale in 12 Parts.

"THE THREE MUSKETEERS"

Starring
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS

A Big Picture—
Lavish to the Extreme.

Next Week—
BATTLING BUTLER
with
BUSTER KEATON.

PENAL SECTIONS OF THE SALT ACT.

"Cowardice" Of Officials A Crime.

Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Young India.":—

The following sections copied or abridged from the Bombay Salt Act and the Indian Salt Act will show the design underlying their operation. The Bombay Act is a refined reproduction of the India Act of 1882. Most of the penal sections of the Bombay Act show a stiffening of the original which evidently experience of administration had shown to be necessary. Only one section has been taken from the Central Act. The reader will not fail to notice a strange section which makes 'cowardice' on the part of the salt-revenue officers a crime punishable with imprisonment extending to three months. The word 'cowardice" is not defined. But the reader with an imagination will have no difficulty in understanding what cowardice can possibly mean in the administration of an Act which takes in its sweep millions of human beings, men and women, young and old, cripples and healthy:—

SEIZURES, DETENTION, SEARCH AND ARREST.

Section 39 of the Bombay Salt Act which is practically the same as Sections 16-17 of the Indian Salt Act (XII of 1882), empowers any Salt-revenue-officer to do the following among other things:

1. To enter any place where illicit manufacture is going on;

2. "In case of resistance, break open any door and remove any other obstacle to his entry upon or into such land, building, enclosed place or premises;"

3. To take possession of or destroy salt illicitly manufactured;

4. "To seize in any open space, or in transit, any article which he has reason to believe to be contraband salt and any package or covering in which such article is found and the other contents, if any, of such packages or covering in which the same is found, and any animal, vessel or conveyance used or intended to be used in carrying the same."

5. "To detain and search, and if he thinks proper, arrest any person, whom he has reason to believe to be guilty of any offence punishable under this or any other law for the time being in force relating to salt revenue, or in whose possession contraband salt is found."

THINGS LIABLE TO CONFISCATION.

Section 50 of the Bombay Salt Act (in which Section 12 of the Indian Salt Act is incorporated) lays down, that

"All contraband salt, and every vessel, animal, or conveyance used in carrying contraband salt, and

all goods, packages and coverings in or among which contraband salt is found, and

every apparatus, implement, utensil or material employed for the manufacture, excavation, collection, or removal of salt without a licence or for the purpose of utilizing natural salt or salt-earth contrary to any of the provisions of this Act or any rule made there under

shall be liable to confiscation."

ADDITIONAL PUNISHMENT FOR REPETITION OF OFFENCE.

Section 10 the Indian Salt Act (Act XII of 1882) lays down, that

"Any person convicted of an offence under Section 9, after having been previously convicted of an offence under that Section, or Section II of the Inland Customs Act, 1875, or under any enactment repealed by that Act, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, in addition to the punishment which may be inflicted for a first offence under Section 9, and every such person shall, upon every subsequent conviction of an offence under Scetion 9, be liable to imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months in addition to any term of imprisonment to which he was liable at his last previous conviction."

DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

Section 41 of the Bombay Salt Act makes it "incumbent on every village officer" to do the following among other things:

1. To communicate to some salt revenue officer of the rank of a Sarkarkun or a daroga any information concerning offences under the Act;

2. "To interpose for the purpose of preventing and to prevent, by the use of all reasonable means within his power, the commission of any such offence."

Section 48-A lays down among other things that any salt-revenue officer,

"who is guilty of cowardice shall on conviction before a magistrate be punished with imprisonment which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to three months' pay, or with both."

VALLABHBHAI IN JAIL.

ONE INTERVIEW IN THREE MONTHS.

Mahadev Desai Refused Permission.

AHMEDABAD, March 9.

Messrs. Mahadev Desai and Kirpoanai visited the Superintendent of Central Jail, Sabarmati, this morning to make enquiries about Sardar Vallabhai and the Superintendent regretted that he could not permit them to interview the Sardar as it was Sunday, but he said that they might see him tomorrow.

On enquiry they learnt from the Superintendent that Vallabhai was being treatetd as an ordinary prisoner and was being given ordinary jail diet. He had the liberty to have his own clothes, but not his own bedding.

Messrs. Mahadev Desai and Kirpiani enquired if the new jail rules had not yet been put in force.

The Superintendent said that he had no knowledge of them.

ONE IN THREE MONTHS.

Asked about interviews and other privileges, the Superintendent said Sardar Vallabhai was entitled to one interview in 3 months and to write and receive a letter during same period, but that he might elect to change the permit for letter for an interview.

The Sardar had been given Ramayana and Gita from the Jail Library and the Superintendent promised to let visitors have a list of things that the "prisoner" wanted and the Superintendent could permit them to be given him.—F. P.

WOMEN'S PART IN NATIONAL STRUGGLE.

—:o:—

Bombay Meeting Congratulates Sardar Vallabhai.

Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale presided at a meeting of the women of Bombay held in the Jinnah Hall on Sunday afternoon to congratulate Sardar Vallabhbhai on his incarcertation. The meeting was largely attended and was addressed by several lady speakers who fervently appealed to the women of Bombay to be prepared to participate in the national struggle when called upon to do so by Mahatma Gandhi.

WOMEN'S PART IN NATIONAL STRUGGLE.

Mrs. Avantikabai said that the women could not afford to sit with folded hands when the whole country was plunging in a momentous battle. She reminded the audience that the time may come when women would have to join the Satyagraha movement. In the meantime they should ceaselessly work the constructive programme of the Congress, namely, enrolling Congress members and plying the "charka." She appealed to the women to study the current political events and take their proper share in the political struggle of the country.

GUJRAT SHALL NOT FAIL.

Mrs. Ratanben Mehta declared that the arrest of Sardar Vllabhbhi was a challenge of the Government to the peasants of Gujarat. She had every confidence that the peasantry of Gujerat would accept that challenge by preparing themselves to offer "Satyagraha." They had proved their mettle in the Bardoli struggle and she was certain that they would rally round. Mahatma's struggle and give a stout battle to the Government.

Among other speakers who addressed the gathering were Mrs. Gangabai Gordhandas, Mrs. Goculbai Bhat, Mrs. Daibai Desi, Mrs. Mundrika Anjaria, Mrs. Laxmibai Dosani, Mrs. Ganguben Patel and Mr. Meghani.

"Remember that you owe a duty to your country and be prepared to join the Satyagraha movement when the time comes" was the final appeal made by the president.

SIRDAR VALLABHBHAI'S CONVICTION.

—:o:—

A public meeting under the auspices of the Bhuleshwar District Congress Committee will be held at Hira Baug C. P. Tank, (Monday), to-day at 9 p.m. (S. T.).

Mr. K. F. Nariman will preside. Sirdar Vallabhbhai will be congratulated and Messrs. Ali Bahadur Khan, Umashanker Dikshit, Zaverchand Meghani, Vithaldas Jerajani, Manibhai Desai and others will speak on the "Present Situation."

Mr. Van Lear Black, the American Millionaire, arrived in Calcutta from Delhi this afternoon by aeroplane.—A. P.

The Bihar Legislative Council to-day passed the Mica Bill designed to regulate possession, transport and trading in mica. Voting of budget demands will begin on Monday.—A. P.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

—:o:—

TO-DAY.

Legislative Council By-election, City South Non-Mahomedans Constituency, Scrutiny of Nomination papers.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, March 12.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

Municipal Corporation President's Dinner to H. E. the Governor, Corporation Hall, 8-15 p.m.

THURSDAY, March 13.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

NAIGAUM SOCIAL SERVICE CENTRE.—First annual meeting of the Naigaum Social Service Centre, to-day (Monday), at 6-15 p.m. in the Y. M. C. A., Mayo Road.

K. E. M. HOSPITAL.—The Dean, K. E. M. Hospital, acknowledges the donation of Rs. 1,000/- in Port Trust Bonds, from Mrs. Dhangavri Rangildas Desai for endowing prizes to be awarded to the Nursing Staff of the Hospital.

DAVID SASSOON I. S. INSTITUTION.—The annual prize distribution of the David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution, Matunga, will be held on Saturday, (15th inst.), at 5-0 p.m. (S. T.), H. E. the Governor presiding.

MADRASA HANFIA.—The 20th annual prize distribution ceremony of Madrasa Hanfia will take place on Wednesday, (the 12th inst.), at 9-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Bapty Road next to Murgha Green Mosque. Sech Mahomed Suleman Haji Qasim Mitha will preside.

PUNJAB ASSOCIATION BOMBAY.—The annual general meeting of the Punjab Association Bombay will be held on Sunday, (the 16th inst.), at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Marwari Vidyalaya Hall Sandhurst Road (West), Mr. G. B. Singh, Director of Telegraphs Western Circle, Bombay, will preside.

G. M. COLLEGE SPORTS.—The annual Athletic sports of the Grant Medical College Gymkhana will be held on Thursday (13th inst.), on the N. J. Wadia Pavilion, G. M. C. Gymkhana Grand, Kennedy Sea-face, 2 p.m., Sir D. J. Tata to preside and Lady Tata to distribute prizes.

SCOUTMASTERS' TRAINING CAMP.—A training camp for prospective Scoutmasters will be held by the Provincial Scout Secretary, Mr. M. V. Venkateswaran, at Borivli from May 7th to the 17th. All applications to attend the camp with a camp fee of Rs. 10/- to cover the cost of food should be sent to the Provincial Scout Secretary, Provincial Scout Headquarters, Bombay 1, on or before the 20th April, 1930.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY EMPLOYEES' UNION.—Under the auspices of the above union an Extraordinary General Meeting of Railway Workers of the B. B. & C. I. will be held on Tuesday, (the 11th instant), at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.), in Damodar Thakersy Hall, Polbavdi, Parel to consider over the question of amending the Union constitution and of the G. I. P. Strike situation.

BAND AT SIR P. M. GARDENS.—The Band of the 1st Bn. The Great Indian Peninsula Rly. Regiment A. F. I. will play the following programme of music at the Sir P. M. Gardens, to-day (Monday), at 6 p.m. (S. T.):—1. March, "The Desert Song", Romberg; 2. Overture, "La Dame Blanche", Boildien; 3. Selection, "H. M. S. Pinafore", Sullivan; 4. Gypsy Serenade, "El. Salude", Ancliffe; 5. Patrol, "The Yeomanry", Squire; 6. Selecton, "Lady be good", Gerswin; 7. Sketch, "Down South" Myddleton; 8. Serenta, "Celebre", Toselli; 9. Selection, "The Show Boat", Kern.

Sir K. V. Reddi Cancels Journey To South Africa

—:o:—

MADRAS, March 9.

Sir K. V. Reddi, it is understood, consulted the Medical Board in regard to his health and has been advised not to undertake a journey to South Africa in his present state of health. He has consequently been obliged to cancel his departure for Bombay, whence he had arranged to sail for South Africa on the 12th inst.—F. P.

NEW COTTON DUTIES.

o:—

Mr. Jinnah Supports Imperial Preference.

NEW DELHI, March 9.

Party leaders are conferring this morning with Sir George Rainy and Sir George Schuster regarding textile tariff proposals.

It is stated that Mr. Jinnah has stated that he is satisfied that proposals are essentially in the interests of Indian Industry and preference to British manufacturers is only accidental and the proposals deserve support. One result will be that the Government would have a substantial majority in the House in the debate on the Cotton Tariff Bill, the Nationalist Party may still oppose imperial preference, but it would be in certain minority and unable to influence the course of the Bill.—Free Press.

VARIETY ATTRACTION AT THE EMPIRE.

—:o:—

Dancing And Singing By The Weatherly Sisters.

An attractive variety programme is being presented at the Empire Theatre by a talented Australian Company, consisting of the Weatherly Sisters and "Pippo", the humorous musical clown. They have been appearing since Wednesday last, and their success has induced the Madan Theatres Ltd. to extend their engagement till Tuesday. The Company which has met with enthusiastic appreciation throughout the world is now touring India.

The Weatherly Sisters who were born and bred up in the profession since four years of age are an accomplished pair of artistes, versatile in all branches of the vaudeville. The speciality of these charming ladies is the graceful dancing in which they perform difficult contortions, twisting and bending their body and limbs in all possible ways, showing their remarkable elasticity as if made of rubber. A noteworthy feature of the performance is that the ladies, far from betraying any sign of fatigue or strain, thoroughly enjoy these difficult and almost impossible feats which they do with perfect ease and grace, singing delightful songs and indulging in witty and humorous jokes to each other all the time.

The other member of the Company, "Pippo", the musical clown, is a master of several instruments. He plays some tuneful melodies on the banjo, fiddle, violin and xylophone, a novel kind of wooden instrument. His remarkable imitation of the human voice on a one-string fiddle and his clever juggling with the banjo were very much appreciated by the audience. The Company are concluding their engagement with a final performance on Tuesday. This attraction is in conjunction with an excellent film "Showdown" at both the shows 6-30 and 10-0 p.m., and the usual Cinema prices have been retained.

A VICTIM OF UNEMPLOYMENT.

—:o:—

Youth's Overdose Of Opium MENT.

Despair over continuous unemployment appears to have driven Mahadev Arjun, a Hindu youth, to commit suicide on Saturday by taking an overdose of opium. The deceased was living with his brother at Lal Baug, and used to go about in the day in search of employment. On Saturday he was found in his room in an unconscious condition while his brother was away. Medical evidence showed that death was due to opium poisoning.

The brother of the deceased stated at the inquest that the deceassed was dejeced at not finding work.

A FATAL MOTOR CAR ACCIDENT.

—:o:—

Laxman Amrita, a domestic servant, who was hurrying along Kalbadevi Road towards Sheikh Memon Street in order to witness the big blaze at the premises of the Mahajan Association in the early hours of Saturday morning was the victim of a motor accident at Bhuleshwar. A pedestrian saw the deceased lying on the road bleeding profusely and informed a holiceuan who removed him to hospital. Laxman died on the way to the hospital. The younger brother of the deceased identified him at the inquest. As the car which knocked down the deceased has not yet been traced, and pending further police inquiries, the Coronen adjourned the inquest.

BEGGAR KILLED ON RAILS.

—:o:—

A verdict of accidental death due to his having been knocked down by a train was returned by the City Coroner's jury at an inquest held over the body of an unknown Hindu aged 45 on Sunday.

Gurunath, a railway constable who was the only witness examined by the Coroner stated that while he was on duty on Saturday morning he found the deceased lying dead besides the railway lines, Byculla Bridge Cabin (G.I.P.). His head was practically smashed and one of his legs was crushed. Police enquiries showed that the deceased was a beggar and had no relatives.

The jury returned a verdict as above.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENT.

—:o:—

EMPRESS CINEMA.

An all-star cast, including some of the most famous artists of the screen, will be seen in "Pretty Ladies" at the Empress during this week. The story deals with the trials and tribulations of a Follies queen who "brought down the house" every time she appeared on the stage, who was regarded as the salt of the earth by every male acquaintance and friend, who saw her name emblazoned in electric lights on the street-fronts of the theatres in which she appeared—but didn't have a man to love her! Many of the extravagant stage scenes and settings have been filmed in technicolour and a large number of novelties introduced as ornaments of a very human and colourful story. Two short comedies complete the programme

EDWARD CINEMA.

"Fleetwing," a thrilling story of Araby, will be screened with English, Urdu and Gujarati titles at the Edward Cinema. The picture tells of the struggle of a sheikh and a dancing girl against tribal traditions, and much of the action surrounds the capture of a beautiful horse which is the envy of all Arabia. Mounting the horse, the young couple flee to what they fondly imagine will be safety, but actually they find they have jumped from the frying pan into the fire. From that moment the action of the film becomes more and more intense, working up a wholly unexpected climax. Other items in the programme include "Bathing Suitors," which is a clever Fox comedy, and a reel of variety. There will be special shows on Sunday morning at the Edward and the Empress.

GLOBE CINEMA.

This week at The Globe Cinema, Sandhurst Road, we see the world famous Douglas Fairbanks again on the screen in his famous and immortal play of Alexandre Dumas' "The Three Musketeers". In the very beginning he shows his swordsmanship against the Cardinal's guards as D'Artagnan, a friend of the Three Musketeers. Again his work in Constance's room singlehanded against odds is a work of any knight of William the Conqueror's time would have envied. His love with Constance shows what a real actor can do. He is a Richard the Lion-Hearted once and a Romeo at another time. His work in following the Duke of Buckingham to England marks him out as another Sherlock Holmes. The settings of the French Court are worth seeing. It is a lavish picture yet produced. This is only Doug's picture which public require to see by and by.

The programme has no side-films. Daily at 5, 7, 8-45 and 10-30. Saturday, Sunday, and Friday at 3 p.m.

CROWN CINEMA.

Limehouse, the stronghold of the underworld gangs of London, is in the old dock district; and white, yellow, black brown and all other shades of renegades of every land, ply their villainies upon each other there. Out of this swamp of crimerise those terrifying adventures which keep the angents of Scotland Yard on perpetual manhunts. And out of the dark, threatening shadows comes the thrilling melodrama, "While London Sleeps", a Warner Brothers production, starring Rin-Tin-Tin, now showing at The Crown Cinema, Sandhurst Road, Golpitha (just opposite Globe Cinema). It is a story of high loves and noble hearts; of loyalty and bravery, with Rinty fighting an ape-man to save his lovely mistress and her sweetheart; a story of breath-taking thrills and deeds of daring.

Programme als includes two reels comedy.

Wellington Talkies.

—:o:—

LAURA LA PLANTE IN A FINE COMEDY.

A wife who wanted a career, a husband who wanted to teach her a lesson a romantic "nobleman" and "the othed woman"—this quartette in "Hold Your man" an "all-talking film" which will be screened at the Wellington Talkies (Dhobi Talao) To-night and this week provides more hearty entertainment than the screen has seen in many a moon.

Laura La Plante plays the role of a girl-wife who desires an artistic career and a more romantic life than her hard-working lawyer husband is able to provide. She rushes off to Paris, leaving her husband at the mercy of an old flame. Later her husband and the woman he intends to marry as soon as a Paris divorce clears the way, arrive on the scene. Laura now makes the humiliating discovery that she who didn't want her husband, wants him more than ever, now that another woman desires him, and tries her best to win him by giving her rival rope enough to hang herself.

A heavy rainstorm imprisons in one apartment the participants in this romantic mix-up and complications of a highly entertaining nature follow in rapid successions.

Much of the action of this hilarious picture is laid in Paris. Of especial interest are the Parisian street scenes, designed to give the proper background to the French action of the story.

Laura La Plante in the leading feminine role reaches new heights as a comedienue. One of the sequences, in which she imitates the actions of a husband coming home from work after the first flush of romance has faded from matrimony, affords her an excellent opportunity to demonstrate her talent for mimicry. Handsome Walter Scott who plays opposite her gives a highly successful performance of his part. A hilariously amusing picture replete with tips to newly married wives as to how to "Hold Your Man."

The programme includes "Mickey's Surprise a two reel Talkie Singing comedy with Mickey's kiddies concert, also an overture and Pathe Super Gazettes.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

—:o:—

"The New Yorkers".

The New Yorkers gave Bombay theatre fans something new in the way of a vaudeville show on Saturday night. But the entire programme lacked the pep and jazz which one expected to see from an American Company. Rex Story the knock—about comedian was mainly responsible for the fun, and showed himself to be a capable artist. As Dr. Foster the juggling jester, he put the house in a good humour and with Rose Lee of Mack Sennet fame he executed some pleasing items of song, dance and cross talk. Rose Lee "the Bathing Beauty" is a good comedienne with a striking personality but sings with a real American drawl which is too harsh.

Ruth Van Valey's original dance creations were good, and as a wooden Lay Soldier she gave of her best.

Mantell's Mannikins were undoubtedly clever, and L. Mantell and T. Herbert are to be congratulated on their puppet show which is quite the best Bombay has seen for a very long time. Len Ayres also, is a trickster of no mean ability and kept the audience thinking as to how he did things.

Est Van Valey was disappointing and if she wants to make a hit she shall have to sing something more snappy than the sentimental songs she sang in the company of Ray Scott a very fine pianist indeed.

The company have a good dancer in Jack Medford whose feet are really tricky.

The New Yorkers are here for a few more nights only and are well worth a visit.

Dadabhai Naoroji Memorial Association.

This Association has been established since 1923 with the aim of commemorating the service on the G. O. M. of India. A scheme has been initiated relating to the work of village reconstruction to institute reading-rooms, dispensaries and further more schools or scholarships, each bearing the name of the great Dadabhai.

32 Reading Rooms have been actually instituted in 32 villages of the Kaira Dist. under the able supervision of Mr. M. N. Amin, the assistant curator of the Baroda State Libraries. Two Ayurvedic Dispensaries are being run in two of the villages of the Kaira Dist., viz., Alina and Lasundra, partly by the aid of the Local Board and partly by the help of private individuals. One scholarship has been established through the Seva Sadan Society of Bombay.

The Association has a quarterly journal styled 'Vilas' which is sent free to members. To put this work on a permanent basis and expand it worthy of the name of the great patriot, large funds are needed for which public and private bodies are earnestly appealed to co-operate.

ORTHODOX HINDUS STAND ON THEIR "RIGHTS"!

SHUT TEMPLE DOORS IN THEIR FACE.

"Untonchable" Satyagraha In Bombay.

A small band of Bombay "Untouchables" led by Mr. B. J. Devrukkar, Mr. Jadhav and Mr. K. S. Sakate inaugurated "Satyagraha" to enforce their right of temple entry in some of the big local shrines on Sunday morning.

The efforts of the organisers did not meet with any success, as the temple authorities, who were aware of the campaign, had closed the doors long before the arrival of the Satyagrahis for worship at the temple gates.

MERCIFUL TO OPPONENTS.

Not daunted by this obstacle the "Untouchables" squatted themselves in front of the temples and recited "Bhajan" invoking the gods to be merciful to their opponents as well as themselves as they were fighting for a righteous cause.

The party visited the temples at Bhuleshwar, Madhav Baug, Zaoba's Temple at Thakurdwar and Round Temple all of which were closed, the orthodox section being conspicuous by their absence. A few of the "caste" Hindus entrenched themselves behind closed doors and watched the proceedings outside.

The enthusiastic "Untouchables" though frustrated in their main attempt to force the doors open, demonstrated their devotion to the cause by offering prayers and burning incense. The leaders then made speeches appealing to the orthodox section to give them their birthright and allow them "dharshan" as members of the Hindu fold.

Some passing visitors to the temple expressed their sympathy with the plight of the unfortunate "Untouchables". The men dispersed peacefully after waiting in vain for half an hour at the temples.

At Bhuleshwar and Mimbadevi there were clashes between some orthodox Hindus and the Satyagrahis but timely intervention prevented the development of any serious situation.

The Satyagraha Committee thinks of repeatinw their prowramme of visiting all the important temples to-day (Monday) also.

KATHIAWAR SATYAGRAHA DAL.

—:o:—

Rs. 7,000 Collected.

Mr. Venilal Booch, Secretary Kathiawar Satvagraha Dal, reports that in response to the appeal recently made by Sjt. Manilal Kothari, Vice-President, the Kathiawar Satyagraha Dal rupees seven thousand have been collected, Rs five thousand being the donation of a friend prefering to remain anonymous.

QUESTIONS IN COUNCIL.

—:o:—

Temples—Public Places ?

Dr. P. G. Solanki asked:—Will Government be pleased to state the amount paid every year by the Bombay Government to—

(a) the Parvati temple at Poona;

(b) the Dakore-Ranchodraiji's temple, Kaira;

(c) the Pandharpur temple?

Mr. W. F. Hudson: (a) Rs. 15,367-9-0.

(b) Rs. 3,425-15-0.

(c) Rs. 3,195.

Dr. Solanki further asked whether Government had communicated to the trustees of these temples, copies of the circular issued in 1923 all public places aided by Government should be thrown open to persons of all classes.

Mr. Hudson asked for notice.

To a question by Mr. S. K. Bole asking for a statement as to whether the temples referred to were not public places, Mr. Hudson replied that the question did not arise.

The Governor of Bombay inspected the St. John's Ambalance Brigade (Overseas) on Saturday.

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Sykes attended the Regatta Dinner at the Yacht Club on Saturday.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

MONDAY, MARCH 10, 1930.

THE APPROACHING CRISIS.

—:o:—

The local authorities at Borsad did not play the game in convicting Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel or rather in creating a situation in which Mr. Vallabhbhai's "glorious disobedience" was as much a point of honour as the Magistrate's conviction. Something might have been said in their favour if they had held their souls in patience till Mr. Vallabhbhai had broken a normal law without any special provocation. As it is, their conduct is a questionable manoeuvre, a petty exhibition of authority, which reflects little credit on them or the Government that approves of it. The contrast is striking between such unfair procedure and that followed by Mahatma Gandhi. Mahatmaji scrupulously plays the game, however inconvenient it may be to the Government. He gives the authorities timely notice of his campaign, puts all the cards on the table and makes a genuine effort to maintain peace even under provocation. But the Magistrate pounces upon Mr. Vallabhbhai when there was not the least need for any intervention, serves him with an impossible and frivolous gagging order when there was absolutely no chance of any breach of peace and makes a ridiculous and unnecessary parade of force. As a matter of fact Mr. Vallabhbhai's party did hold a meeting in spite of the order and is going to hold more at any cost. And peace is maintained and will be maintained because of the people's spirit of non-violence and in spite of the Magistrate's provocative order.

If Government thought that by suddenly jailing Mahatmaji's right-hand man, they would seriously upset his proposed campaign, they must be thoroughly disillusioned by now. They have but added tremendously to the 'eclat' with which the campaign is being inaugurated, as is evident from the brisk enrolment of volunteers that has greeted the news of Mr. Vallabhbhai's incarceration. Can it be doubted that a thousand volunteers that would ordinarily have been enlisted there would now be ten thousand not only in Gujarat but in all other provinces? It is noteworthy that the Shrimoni Akali Dal has accorded support to Mahatma's movement and has placed under his command the services of 5,000 Akali volunteers. Punctually on the morning of Wednesday, the 12th, will Mahatmaji with his chosen hundred volunteers commence his march, which promises to be more epoch-making than his march in South Africa. Thousands of villagers would receive from him on the way the message of Independence and swell the ranks of his volunteers. Nor will such a response be confined to Gujarat. All Congress Committees are stirred into action as they have never been before and are briskly getting together men and money. The anonymous donation of half a lakh for Congress work is both timely and encouraging. Not less significant and symptomatic is the widespread sympathy that the mercantile community of Gujarat and Bombay has spontaneously evinced in Mahatmaji's cause on the incarceration of Mr. Vallabhbhai. The cause has already acquired a momentum which, it must be evident to every one, will carry it forward even when all the present leaders are imprisoned, and will throw up fresh leaders to fill the gap.

The question then is what the Government are going to do. Will they dare to lay hands upon Gandhiji at the commencement or in the midst of his march? In their own interests they may forbear. There would be no shred of justification for crossing his path before he actually breaks any law. Nor will any premature design on him make the least difference in the inevitable campaign. It is clear even to the most superficial observer that with or without Gandhiji the campaign will go on. If there is any statesmanship left in the British Government they may yet avert a grave crisis by responding to Mahatmaji's fair offer. The alternative may mean India's paying a heavy price for freedom, but it can only mean disaster to the British Empire. The trend of feeling both in India and abroad is steadily towards Indian independence. It does not need much in sight to see that even those Nationalists who have clung to the Assembly have far more in common with the Congress than with any other political party in India. It is not bluff that Pundit Malaviya indulged in when he remarked that repression "would convert Dominion Statuswallas into Independencewallas" and that, if the report is true, has prompted even Mr. Jinnah to warn Government that if a repressive policy is followed those who believe at present in Dominion Status would become adherents of the Independence creed. The feeling in favour of Indian freedom is also growing both in volume and intensity in countries outside India. The Americans in particular are little likely to remain passive spectators of the struggle in India when it enters upon an acute stage. "Mahatma Gandhi", says a responsible American, "is too nobly grand and useful to this world in general to be compelled to spend any further portion of his life in a prison all at the cruel hands of tyrannical injustice. At least this is the private and personal opinion of at least ninety per cent. of the American people." It is most natural that world opinion show grow steadily in favour of Mahatmaji's cause. His method of Satyagraha has a moral force, which, contrasted with the callous methods of Britain, cannot but appeal to the world. On the other hand Britain's continued domination of India cannot but lower her in the eyes of the world. Will Britain retrieve the situation before it is too late and win the good-will of India and the world?

SIGNIFICANT DEFEAT.

—:o:—

"Indian youths are thirsting for freedom. If you do not give an opportunity for their energy and enthusiasm to express themselves by providing them with high places in the Army they may find an outlet in other directions. If you ignore the report of the Skeen Committee, it may not be long when the salute of the Union Jack will give place to the salute of Independence Flag." In these forceful words of warning, opportune but unavailing in carrying conviction to the bureaucracy, Mr. Abdul Matin Chowdhry concluded his speech on the motion he moved in the Assembly on Saturday to reduce the Army Department's demand to one rupee. The motion was carried by 49 votes to 44 and the majority the non-officials obtained against the solid phalanx of the official bloc and its henchmen illustrates the fact that resentment against the policy of the Government of India in denying Indians their legitimate right to train themselves for the defence of their country and to occupy positions of initiative and responsibility in the Army has spread even to non-official members of the Assembly who more often than not vote with the Government. The Government's defeat is significant. They have shelved all the major recommendations of the Skeen Committee and they have to thank themselves if the resentment against their policy of indifference and procrastination continues to gather volume. They have evidently a scant regard for what members may say in the Assembly. As Mr. Jinnah pointed out "the one man who could answer criticism" when the Army policy was being discussed by that body, the Commander-in-Chief, was absent on the day of the discussion. And yet he had found time to participate in the proceedings of the Council of State and to tell the "Elder Statesmen" that all the recommendations of the Skeen Committee had been adopted except that of the 8-Units scheme and an Indian Sandhurst." Very rightly Mr. Jinnah observed that if the statement had not come from the head of the Army in India, he would have regarded it "as a tissue of lies." But the public will naturally be anxious to know how it was that the Army Secretary, who can be said to deputise for the Commander-in-Chief in the Assembly, could not give that body the assurance that the major recommendations at least of the Skeen Committee were being acted upon.

FOOLING INDIA.

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It was to be expected that Mr. Kelkar's motion in the Assembly to reduce the demand for the Executive Council to one rupee in order to protest against the irresponsibility of the Executive to the Legislature would be defeated. It was a censure motion and the members of the "General Muslim Party", whom Mr. Jinnah earnestly exhorted "not to mistake the object of the motion" would have truly served the interests of their constituents by taking his line and voting for it. But they did not show this sense of responsibility; otherwise Government would have sustained on this motion a defeat just in the same way as they did on the Army demand. But the debate on the motion was clearly indicative of two vital features. One was that spokesmen from the official benches still believed that they could fool Indians by trotting out absurd arguments that it was for the present enough for the satisfactory conduct of the administration that the Executive were serving India "to the best of their lights" and that Indians should be content with the reiteration by officialdom of the pronouncement of 1917. The other feature was the tearing to shreds of this hollow contention by the leaders of all the popular parties. The weakest speech from the Government benches was that of the Home Member who gave the whole show away by declaring that the Round Table Conference would deal with future political developments on the lines "of what the Viceroy had recently told the House" and he added that the purpose of the Conference would be "elucidation and harmony of views". After this declaration by the Leader of the House and his candid admission that constitutionally the Government of India were not responsible to the Legislature, it must have been a hard task for Sir George Rainy to convince the popular representatives, by telling them a story about a Scotch servant who would not leave "a good master", and by referring sentimentally to the "bonds" that have united him to India after 30 years of service, to possess their souls in patience as the question of responsibility "could not be decided on the floor of the House now." Sir George Rainy considered that the Round Table Conference, which is to meet only for "elucidation and harmony of views", according to his Chief on the Government Bench, was "a more weighty body than the Assembly." It is a pity that the rump of the Assembly now in session did not resent this trash. The weighty arguments of Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas who agreed with the censure motion as an industrialist failed to convince it. But what can one expect from a legislature where men like Mr. Mody perform the Denmarkian role of neutrality and those to whom Mr. Jinnah made a special appeal refuse to listen to it?

LLOYD GEORGE'S LATEST.

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The adroit Mr. Lloyd George is busy seeking every suitable opportunity to retrieve himself from the sorry position in which he was placed when on a recent division in the Commons he found that a number of Liberals dared vote against the Party mandate, while some abstained from voting. His latest manoeuvre is the issue of a statement from Liberal Headquarters that the Liberal Party has now decided "to maintain constant pressure on the Government with regard to its unemployment policy." The statement declares that "a truce on this question has now definitely ended." These are fine words but they are likely neither to appease the dissentients in the Liberal Party who desire that a policy of "give and take" should be followed with the MacDonald Government in regard to unemployment legislation, nor will they succeed in browbeating the Labourites. Meanwhile the Tory Press continues its ironical comments upon 'the progress of the Liberal-Labour [illegible]' which evidently will not break down, at the precise moment wished for by Mr. Lloyd George.

ETHICS OF PUBLIC DEBTS

Rs. 346.06 LOSS ON RAILWAYS.

(BY POLITICUS.)

V

(c) The most considerable item, one of which they make the greatest parade, in season and out of season, as the wealth producing asset built up out of borrowed money by the Government of India,—is the Railways. In the latest summary of accounts, the value of the Railway asset, measured by the capital advanced by the State on this account, is shown at very nearly 700 crores in round figures. This vast asset is able, after a long period of substantial loss, to yield a surplus, which suffices for a little more than just meeting the total working expenses, including the Interest charge and a reasonable provision for depreciation and reserve. The contribution made by the Railways to the general finances of the country even now scarcely come upto 1 1/4 per cent after meeting the charges above-named. And even that contribution has been made regularly since 1925-26 only. Prior to that, and for a long while after the Railway enterprise had begun in India, the net effect of the Railways was an *aggregate loss*, which had to be made good by the general revenues, and that did not allow for any provision for Reserve or Depreciation. Notwithstanding this loss, however, no body in the Government of India ever dreamt for fifty years of calling a halt to this mad policy of reckless waste, simply because to do so would have meant cutting off the most fruitful and safest source of investment for the surplus capital of Britain. Long before Indian critics of the Railway policy of the Government of India had learnt to appreciate the bearings of railways economics on the general development of the country, conscientious and experienced Englishmen, like Sir Arthur Cotton, had pointed out the unpardonable waste of Railways in India, and had insistently suggested the undertaking of the alternative and more suitable means of transport, viz., by the waterways. But these critics were laughed out by half-baked statesmen of the India Office; and the race for railway construction went on unchecked, in spite of the triple loss on that account. The loss in the shape of the gross receipts being unequal to the total working expenses of the Railways, including interest, was only one such item; and the only one officially admitted to be a "loss" on the Railway account for fifty years after the Railway enterprise had come to be on the Indian soil. But the loss in the shape of Exchange deficit on Railway Account was deliberately left out of calculation on the Railway account proper. That loss was caused by that clause in the agreement which required remittances on Railway account to be converted into sterling at the fixed rate of 22d. per rupee, even when the rupee was equal to 13d. The loss occasioned by the free gift of all the land required for railway purposes was never seriously estimated even.

LOSS ON RAILWAYS.

A painstaking witness before the Welby Commission on Indian Expenditure at the end of the last century made that body estimate this triple loss to India at 51.84 crores. If to that you add the loss occurring since that estimate was made, the aggregate would be much above 60 crores. A retired Railway official, Rai Saheb Chandrika Prasad of Ajmere, has calculated the aggregate loss on Railway account, since the beginning of that enterprise in India,—and including compound interest at 4 per cent. on all the losses made good out of revenue,—to be Rs. 346.06/crores! Surely, in sheer fairness, before the Railways in India are shown as capital assets valued at their present level of earning, this amount paid out of Indian revenues must first be made good! If the Government of India do not want to place themselves in a class with insolvent corporations, unwilling and unable to meet their past obligations, they must desist from such misrepresentation of the financial position of their railways! They must set off this debt against the assets they show on Railway account; or rather, they must allow so much debt as having been already met by the Indian people from the proceeds of the general taxation imposed upon them, before they reckon the total capital spent by them on railway construction and expansion as representing the "public Debt" of India on that account. If this allowance were admitted as a counter-claim, the Railway "Debt" would be reduced in our books by at least one half!

A GRIM TALE.

But the tale of the injury wrought by Railways on India is much grimmer still. A considerable proportion of the Railway debt has been piled up in a purely fictitious manner. Not only were the earlier Railways constructed from capital borrowed on ruinous terms of a fixed guarantee of return irrespective of the proposed railway proving a commercial success; but, when the term of contract came to an end, after 25 years of wasteful and losing management, the same company were generally renewed in the management of the enterprise. When the financial liabilities on account of a guaranteed Railway Company were taken over by the State, the terms offered were the acme of wastefulness, for which no body has yet thought of calling the Indian Government to account. The contracts were, generally speaking, made, in the first instance, for a period of 25 years; and the provision was inserted in each such contract, that if, at the end of the term, the Government of India decided to take over the line—at least as regards financial liability in respect thereof—they would pay to the Railway Company capital equal to 25 times the last three years' dividend, if any; or the total capital sunk in the construction and working of the railway, "plus" a bonus of 25 per cent! That means that the Railway Companies were rewarded for their wastefulness by being given a bonus at the end of their term of extravagance! On this basis, would it be anything but the strictest justice to hold that something like 25 per cent to 50 per cent of the present debt shown to have been incurred on Railway account, is nothing but deliberately watered stock, taken over by Government in the most reprehensible neglect of Indian interests? This is the sort of Trusteeship our Government have been capable of in the past.

STRATEGIC RAILWAYS.

Even this does not exhaust the chapter of the sins of commission and omission on account of the Railways. I have already remarked, in an earlier article, that though the Railways are fashionably described as "productive assets" of Government, no railway ever could be productive", in the sense of materially adding to the sum total of substantial wealth produced in a given year in the country. Even on a narrower interpretation of the term "productive," almost every considerable line of Railway in India has been constructed,—not strictly, not even predominanly, on commercial grounds only. Considerations of strategic nature have always,—and, necessarily,—influenced the Indian authorities in their railway programme, with the result that the loss on the railways was in a large measure, a concealed unproductive expenditure on account of the army. Pressed by their Indian critics, the Anglo-Indian authorities have begun to show, of recent years, the accounts of certain specified Railways as those of "strategic lines". It is impossible to camouflage the loss on these Railways; and so they make a virtue of a necessity, and parade their strict probity in accounting to the Indian people for the management of the trust estate.

If however, we bear in mind: that not a single line of railway in India can strictly be said to have been constructed on purely economic grounds of commercial profit; if we remember that Railways have not been, and they never can be, productive in the strict sense of the term: if we think of the losses the Indian Revenues have been made to bear on account of this white elephant for over half a century; if we recall the substantial watering of the stock of these losing concerns when taken over as the direct assets of the State,—we cannot but hold, that the Railway "debt" admits of a very substantial set-off before the figure can be admitted in the statement of accounts; that a reduction must further be made in regard to the artificially inflated volume of that debt; and that when all these counterclaims have been duly accounted for, the real worth of the railway asset will appear to be far more slender than is represented in the Budget statements of the Indian Government. No impartial tribunal of international jurists, aided by respectable auditors, could allow this vaunted asset of the Government of India to be valued, for purposes of reckoning the "Debt" of India, at anything more than 300 crores.

IRRIGATION DEBT.

(d) The "debt" said to be incurred on account of such public works as the large Irrigation Canals, or the construction of New Delhi, stands on a different footing. The Irrigation works have certainly added to the annual production of wealth in India. As such, they may fitly be considered to be productive assets in the best sense of that term. The frenzied haste with which the railway enterprise was pushed in the last century left out these Irrigation Works for a long while in the cold. Even now the Government of India cannot be said to have done all they well might have done in this respect. But the "debt" accounted for by this asset is barely a hundred crores in a total of over a thousand crores. And even that "debt" has been more than paid off in the shape of interest paid on that account. However, even if we reckon this as a justifiable item in the "public Debt" of India, the same

(Continued on page 9.)

*Previous articles appeared on February 17, 21 and 27 and March 5 respectively.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

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Disunion Among The United.

The United Empire Party, started to achieve the official adoption of Empire Free Crusade by the Conservative Party in Britain, means to Lord Rothermere much more than what it means to his rival in the British newspaper world, Lord Beaverbrook. The Messiah from Canada, who is out to revive Protectionism under the guise of "Empire Free Trade", would like to march step by step in putting the Tories back into political power. To Lord Rothermere this is not enough and the "United Empire" enthusiasts find their ranks divided owing to the schism that has now broken out between these two High Priests of Imperialism. Lord Rothermere's is a four-fold programme which includes high import duties, ruthless public economy, "no surrender in India" and no relationship with Moscow. To each one of these items a section of the Tories owes allegiance, but there will be few amongst them who will declare adherence to all the four points. No wonder the Trustees of the United Empire Party Fund have announced that all donations will be returned.

Back To The Fray.

We welcome Mr. B. Sambamurti back to freedom—to comparative freedom, we mean. For what is the country but a vast prison under the present regime? Mr. Sambamurti was jailed a year ago for being sufficiently patriotic to come under Section 124-A of the Penal Code, otherwise called the Sedition Section. It was a surprise that he was not hauled up earlier, for he has been one of the most uncompromising non-cooperators since 1921. He is also one of the earliest politicians who aggressively preached Independence and it was largely due to his propagandist work that the Madras Congress passed the Independence resolution. He will be happy to see that his creed is now adopted by the Congress and by millions outside it. India needs to learn from men like him that no sacrifice is too great for independence.

Soul-less.

Throughout the last week the Bombay Legislative Council severely criticised various departments of Government for carrying on their activities in a feeble, lifeless manner without any substantial benefit accruing from them. But the criticism did not seem to make any impression on the Government. On Saturday it was the turn of the Industries Department to come under the lash. Mr. Pataskar, who began the debate on the subject, said that Government were not at all serious in conducting the Department. "The Department is conducted in a soulless manner" added Mr. Pahalajani; and Mr. J. B. Petit asked where was the use in maintaining a Department just because it has to be mantained. Well organised and adequately financed, this Department should more than pay its cost in the long run as it is capable of adding to the wealth of the Presidency.

Seventy-Five Years Ago.

How keen has the economic struggle become for the toiling millions in India is clearly seen from following illuminating figures indicating how much a rupee fetched of certain necessaries of life in 1857, 1890, and what it fetches to-day. We are indebted for this table to a vernacular magazine the "Purushartha." In 1857 a rupee fetched 39 seers of wheat, in 1890 it could fetch only 25 seers. In 1930 it fetches 4 seers. As regards rice, one rupee fetched 18 seers in 1857. It could fetch 12 seers in 1890, while to-day it fetches only three. And rice is the staple food for millions in India. As regards milk it is notorious that it is cheaper in London, Berlin and New York than in Bombay. But in 1857 it was available in India at 167 seers per rupee. In 1890 a rupee fetched only 64 seers, and to-day it fetches only four seers.

When His Trouble Begins.

Doctor: "Ever have any trouble with dyspepsia?"

Patient: "Only when I try to spell it."

WORLD OF SPORT

RACING IN BOMBAY.

(By "CERBERUS.")

A few days hence the Bombay racing season 1929-30 will be a matter of past history. Though the season is at its fag end, the entries for the remaining races on the programme are as crowded as ever and till the end the sporting public may be provided with interesting cards.

AN OVERRATED HORSE.

The Northumberland Plate, on the 3rd instant proved my contention that Conciliator is an over-estimated horse. That race proved that in Cheerful Gift the stable of H. H. Th Maharajah of Kolhapur has a stayer of unusual merit. Though he was beaten by Hoppy almost at the winning post, this horse, who is only 3 years old, led from the start and only showed signs of distress a few yards from home. Roscommon is also a welcome addition to the list of stayers and I am sure their future career will be watched with interest.

THE HANDICAPPER: WHAT ARE HIS DUTIES?

In this article, I would like to discuss certain things which I consider to be important in connection with racing in Western India. First of all, I would like to know what are the exact duties of the Handicapper. Is it part of his duties to report to the Stewards cases which he, rightly or wrongly, believes to be of a suspicious nature? The case of Mount Argos, which cost Buckley and Bowley their license, is one in point. I ask this question as I have heard many experienced and respectable racegoers expressing their views, which are not of a favourable nature, that this is no part of the Handicapper's business. I think these views are sound. There are highly paid Stipendiary Stewards on the course who have certain duties to perform if their post is not to be considered as a "sinecure" One of their recognized duties is to report cases of alleged or suspicious irregularities to the Stewards. In the case of Mount Argos they did nothing of the kind. Moreover, the Stewards of the Turf Club, are supposed to see things for themselves and act accordingly. They, too, would not have acted if the handicapper did not make a report. As I have already asked what was their own impression of the whole affair? We have seen how they appeared to have faltered strangely in censuring the owner.

THEIR DECISION ARBITRARY.

The more I think of this case, the more I am convinced that the whole affair was of a very unfortunate and unsatisfactory nature. The handicapper clearly exceeded his duties and acted hastily in reporting that case, and the action of the Stewards in summarily warning off these men was no less hasty and may be safely described as "ultra vires" if not autocratic Since that incident happened, the running of Mount Argos in subsequent races has gone far to strengthen the belief that Buckly and Bowley were wrongly dealt with. That horse started slowly in the Ayrshire Plate, in the Aintree Plate, and also in the Great Western Handicap. How is it that in the hands of other jockeys that animal ran exactly in the same manner that raised the suspicion of the handicapper? How is it that since Buckley has handed over charge the stable has not fared well? Does this not prove that in his hands the horses of that stable ran on their actual merit and no more?

JUSTICE IS SAME FOR ALL.

It is when such cases arise that one realizes how necessary it is for jockeys and trainers (men who are not generally loquacious) to be represented by persons who can defend them better than they can do themselves. I do not mean that their defenders must necessarily be lawyers, though in Australia the Jockey Club has wisely allowed jockeys and trainers in trouble to be represented by lawyers.

MOCK TRIBUNAL.

The usual manner in which such inquiries are held may be the conventional and traditional method of dealing with alleged delinquencies on the Turf; but it does not appeal to our sense of justice. Generally the accused has little or no chance to offer any explanation. Buckley and Bowley had none—none whatsoever, as it was predetermined not to listen to them. The more democratic the world gets, the more is the sense of Justice for all alike appreciated. Though it is true that racing is not a democratic sport, it is nonetheless true that the public who patronize it appreciate fair-play just as do others. This has always been the charactristic of the British and no justice in the world is more respected than British justice. Will the English gentlemen who are the Stewards of the W. I. T. C. deny bare justice to two persons who have found their means of livelihood lost through, possibly, an error of judgment on the part of an officious person?

I am sure in fairness to all concerned they will not hesitate to reopen this case and to fully investigate it as it deserves to be. Prestige, no doubt may stand in the way of amending a wrong of this nature, but this should have no consideration with fair-minded gentlemen. Fiat Justitia ruat coelum."

THE FAVOURED FEW.

Another important question that I would like to ask is why most of the official posts in the W. I. T. C. are filled by pensioned military officers who get princely salaries for the kind of work they do. The Secretary, The Handicapper, the Stipendiary Stewards and others are paid such salaries that only very fortunate individuals can get. Among the thousands of sportsmen who patronize racing are there none who can fill these posts at a smaller salary?

DUBIOUS PRACTICES.

In Bombay one often sees a retained jockey accept a mount from another stable despite the fact that the chances of a candidate from his own stable are as good as the outside mount he accepts. This is seldom the case in other parts of the world. This practice ought to be discouraged as it easily leads to irregularities. A few instances recently noticed here have given rise to very unfavourable comment and some owners have, it appears, learnt a good lesson that they are not likely to forget soon.

Youth Leaguers Hungerstrike In Jail ?

—:o:—

BENARES, March 6.

A report is current here that Kedarprasad, Assistant Secretary, and Vidyaranya, Member of the Benares Youth League have resorted to hunger strike in the District Jail. Nothing is known officially. The District Magistrate who sentenced them had ordered that they should receive special-class treatment. Both are undergoing simple imprisonment for posting revolutionary leaflets.—A. P.

Briand To See MacDonald.

—:o:—

LONDON, March 8.

Rugby.—It is understood that M. Briand is anxious that political implications in the French Memorandum should be discussed by delegates at the Naval Conference. With that object in view he is seeing Foreign Secretary Mr. Henderson to-day and will visit the Chequers to-morrow, to see Prime Minister and Foreign Secretary. The Prime Minister is broadcasting to America tomorrow evening an address on the Naval Conference which will be relayed from the Chequers.—B. O. W.

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No More Capitalships Before 1936.

—:o:—

LONDON March 7.

Hopefulness with regard to the Naval Conference is general amng the delegates. The British circles point out that now it is generally taken for granted that there will be no more building of capitalships before 1936.—Reuter.

BRIAND-HENDERSON-STIMSON PARLEY.

—:o:—

Concluding Of Mutual Guarantee Pact.

LONDON, March 8.

M. Briand has invited Mr. Henderson to lunch to-day. He will see Mr. Stimson in the afternoon.

It is learned from a French source that conversations will relate to the possibility of concluding a mutual guarantee pact between the United States, Great Britain, France, Italy and Japan which the French delegation considers will permit of the limitation of naval armaments greater than any contemplated by the Naval Conference, while recognising that Anglo-Saxon susceptibilities as regards international engagements will make negotiations in this respect extremely difficult.—Reuter.

GANDHIJI TO BE INTERNED IN ASHRAM.

(Continued from Page 1.)

the National University are trying to form one batch and the Youth League is trying to form another.

An appeal has been issued to past and present students of the National University to enlist as volunteers by the Snatak Sangh (Graduates Association).

An appeal to youths in general to enlist as volunteers will be made at a meeting of the Youth League to be held shortly.—A. P.

5,000 AKALI WARRIORS READY.

—:o:—

To Fight Non-Violently.

AMRITSAR, March 9.

The Shiromani Akali Dal at a meeting to-day adopted aresolution according unreserved support to Mahatma Gandhi in his ensuing struggle.

It runs: "Shiromani Akali Dal welcomes the sacre d resolve of Mahatmaji to begin his religious war in a non-violent manner for the freedom of the country and proceed with his co-workers of the Ashram to disregard provisions of the Salt Act as a means to that end and while assuring him of its whole-hearted support in this historic struggle places under his immediate command the services of 5,000 Akali Volunteers and further calls upon all Sikhs to do their duty in this critical hour of their motherland and muster strong as true and valliant soldiers under the banner of Mahatma Gandhi."—F. P.

IF GANDHIJI IS ARRESTED

—:o:—

Mahadev Desai And Reynolds To Edit "Young India."

AHMEDABAD, March 9.

In the event of Gandhiji's incarceration, he has decided to entrust the editorship of "Young India" and "Navajivan" to Mr. Mahadev Desai who is not to be included in the first batch of volunteers.

Mr. Reginald Reynolds was, as Gandhiji announced at prayer time, to assist Mr. Mahadev Desai in his work of editorship.—Free Press.

"FANTASTIC" REPORT

—:o:—

No Deportation Of Gandhiji.

NEW DELHI, March 9.

The official circles, it is understood, characterise the reports regarding the possible deportation of Mahatma Gandhi as "fantastic". It is also claimed by official circles that the arrest and imprisonment of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel was without previous knowledge or concurrence of the Government of India.

Pandit Malaviya has received a communication from Sir James Crerar that he understands from the Bombay Government that Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel was tried and senteuced for violation of an order under the Bombay Police Act.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION.

The Nationalist Party is meeting this afternoon to consider this reply and to decide as to whether adjournment motion should be moved to-morrow or not. The consensus of opinion is that the adjournment motion should be moved to discuss the policy underling the imprisonment of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, so that there may be no doubts in mind of the Government as to the opinion of the Assembly.

The Government circles, however, are confident that they would have a majority in any such debate and also that it would afford an opportunity to Muslims to show their disagreement with Gandhijis movement.—Free Press.

OPEN LETTER TO GANDHIJI.

—:o:—

Rev. John Blair of Rajkot asks us to publish an open letter to Mahatma Gandhi. The letter contains the usual arguments employed by the apologists of the bureaucracy and we reproduce in order to show how even, after forty years' stay in the country, the writer has not been able to understand the truth about it and its people:—

Dear Mr. Gandhi,—I have read your letter to the Viceroy, and the reply of the Viceroy, and in view of the grave situation that has arisen, and the unforeseen and deplorable occurences which may result from the action which you intend taking on the 11th inst., I, as one of the oldest inhabitants of Gujarat, with forty years' experience of the Province, a true lover of India and the Indian people, write you this open letter to appeal to, and entreat you to refrain from setting in motion forces for evil the full measure of whch y cannot foresee, which you will not be able to control, and which will only mar the beauty and fair name of our Province.

It is not my intention to refer to the different points mentioned in your letter, but one point I am concerned with as a resident of Gujarat, and that is your statement concerning the condition of "the dumb millions" of India, you state,—

"British rule ..... has impoverished the dumb millions."

"The British system seems to be designed to crush the very life out of the ryot."

"The weight of taxation has crushed the poor ..... the destruction of the central supplementary industry, i.e. hand-spinning, has undermined their capacity for productive wealth."

"If slow death by starvation of her people is to stop, ..."

On reading these paragraphs from your letter I could not help wondering how you received your information, for I have lived among these "dumb millions" for 40 years, and looking back over those years and comparing the ryots' condition to-day with what it was then, I can honestly say that I find the village people in a much better condition now, both materially and physically, than they were in 1890 when I came to India. The cultivators are more industrious, more thrifty, more self-reliant and happier now than then. Even in years of scarcity the Government have taught them to be so self-reliant that the cultivators are usually able to tide over the difficult period by means of the supplies of grain and fodder accumulated in good years.

I have found no discontent among the villagers. In some of the larger towns I have met a few young students who expressed the belief that the people would be happier under another form of Government but when I pointed out to them the benefits which British rule has conferred upon India, their political outlook became considerably changed. The rank and file of India's people the "dumb millions" whom you refer to, I have found as happy and contented, and even prosperous as the ryots in other parts of the world; and I have travelled far. Ash any of these dumb millions, as I have done to many, under whose rule—the Indian's or the sahib's—they wish to live, and their answer will be prompt and unequivocal; and if you ask them why they prefer to be ruled by the Sahebs, they will tell you it is because they are sure of being treated justly.

If these are the people—the telling, voiceless millions—on whose behalf you propose to set out on a march on the 11th inst. to defy the Government established by law, to stir up the evil passions of the crowd and to let loose upon fair province forces for evil which can only have one ending—for the sake of an Independence they do not understand, and have never asked for, and under which they tell you they would not be happy, then I ask you Mr. Gandhi, to pouse, meditate upon the consequences of your action before embarking upon this "mad risk" (as you term it), which can only bring suffering to these dumb millions. You may think that you will do these people a service; on the contrary, you will render them a signal disservice if you carry out your proposed march. For you will change order into disorder, peacefulness into discord, contentment and happiness into discontent and suffering. This is not the way to attain the object you have at heart. I creddit you with a sincere desire to serve India.

But I love India and her people just as you do, and I desire to see India a united country serving together in the great Commonwealth of British people. Your method of civil disobedience is not the way to attain this great object. Your Shastras as well as ours prohibit such methods, for they tell us that the Powers-that-be are ordained of God, and he that resisteth these powers resisteth the ordinance of God, and shall receive to themselves damnation. You do not wish to fight against God. But your civil non-violent disobedience, which you say is an active force, is resistance to constituted authority—the power ordained of God, and the promoters of such resistance cannot expect the blessing of God upon their action.

BRITISH RULE "A BLESSING."

You know as well as I that the constituted authority of British rule has been a blessing to India, (e.g., railways, roads, water, security to life and property, to mention only a few such blessings). Only those whose moral sense is perverted can fail to see and acknowledge these blessings.

If you remove this impartial rule from the country, you have two hostile communities ready to fight with each other for the mastery, for the Muslim will not submit to Hindu rule, nor the Hindu to Muslim ascendency, and at present there is no via media. "Let us fight it out among ourselves" said an enthusiast to me. But I said it is not the function of good Government to allow mob rule to prevail.

In bringing this letter to a close, I again entreat you at this late hour to desist from taking such a "mad risk' as you have proposed on Tuesday next.

If you want to see (as I believe you do) a strong, united, happy and contented India, if you want to see this country take her rightful place with the other Domi-

(Continued in Column 7.)

DOCK WORKERS' CONFERENCE.

—:o:—

All-India Federation To Be Organised.

The first All-India Dock Workers' Conference was held on Saturday in the Cowasji Jehangir Hall under the presidentship of Rai Sahib Chandrika Prasad. Mr. F. J. Ginwala in declaring the Conference open said:—

"Everywhere the world is passing through a transition stage and I see the dawn of a new age, the Golden Age or Satyug. India with the rest of the world has to face four problems, viz., the problem of Economic Reconstruction, Social Reconstruction, Political Reconstruction and Spiritual Reconstruction. So far as I am concerned I have taken up the problem of Economic Reconstruction for the whole of India.

"This Conference has been invited for the purpose of bringing into existence the All-India Dock Workers' Federation, to ventilate and remedy the grievances of all Dock workers and seamen of India. If the seamen of India cannot join the All-India Dock Workers' Federation, I would suggest that they should have a Joint Council for joint deliberations and joint action and for co-ordinating their activities." He said that for more than 10 years the Dock workers and the seamen of India have been smarting under various grievances and explained them all in detail. Concluding he said that this was the first All-India Dock Workers' Conference and wished it success and hoped that the workers would take immediate measures to form an All-India Dock Workers' Federation like the All-India Railwaymen's Federation and thus bring into existence a machinery which would tackle all the problems of all the Dock workers and the seamen of India.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

The President in the course of his address said that the Bombay Port with 100 members in 1922 and the members on the roll were now 1,998. Its income for 1928-29 amounted to Rs. 5,400 and its expense to Rs. 2,418, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,982 which raised the accumulated assets to Rs. 12.407 at the end of the year. The financial conditions of the Union may be sound, he said, but it was not quite strong. It gave only about six rupees per head. The Mazagon Dock Employees' Union was re-started in March, 1928, with a membership of 197 which rose to 1,161 during the year ending 31st March, 1929. It had an income of Rs. 1,337 and expenses of Rs. 527 leaving a balance og Rs. 810 on the latter date.

The Indian Dock workers had to work for the sea-going passengers and deal with the export and import trade of India, besides the work of the Royal Indian Marine. The Trade and Commerce alone amounted to about Rs. 600 crores annually.

Regarding the revenue he said:—All-India Congress was convened and held here in October, 1920, under the presidency of the late Lala Lajpat Rai as also the First Conference of All-India Railwaymen.

The present Conference should, therefore, be inaugurated here.

He had gone through the complete list of grievances and demands of the Bombay Port Trust Docks' Staff Union. They were quite reasonable he said and advised them to discuss them one by one and formulate the demands on a uniform basis. Considering the circumstances of all the Unions, the men should weigh their strength and satisfy themselves that they would be able to face successfully all attacks of the employers and hold their own till a reasonable settlement was secured.

STRIKE WAS FORCED ON MEN.

Referring to the G. I. P. Railway strike he said that the strike was forced upon the men by the long delay in the settlement of their demands. Continuing he said that it was wrong on the part of Messrs. Chamanlal, Joshi and Giri, to have accepted the half-hearted terms offered by Sir George Rainy. They must have known very well that the concessions made were very inadequate, indefinite and in no way an advance on the terms offered by the Railway authorities before the strike. Did not Mr. Chamanlal know that similar concessions were agreed to by the Railway Board before the Whitley Commission in November, 1929?

The trio appeared to have been enamoured with the recognition of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation by the Railway Board, but even that was practically settled before the Royal Commission in November last.

THE G. I. P. STRIKE.

Considering the action of Mr. Chamanlal, the Central Strike Committee of "the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union had done well in agreeing to call off the strike, provided the Railway authorities undertook to reinstate all the strikers immediately in their original jobs.

He then urged the men to join cent per cent in their rspective Unions.

DOCKWORKERS PREPARE FOR FIGHT.

—:o:—

For Better Living Conditions.

An overflow meeting of the workers of Mazagaon Dock, Bombay Port Trust Docks and Bombay Port Trust Railway was held at Mazagaon, where Comrade F. J. Ginwala addressed and the following resolution were unanimously adopted:—

This meeting of the members of the three unions resolves that all attempts at negotiations and persuasion with the authorities to concede to the demands of workers having failed, the Managing Committee of the Unions be authorised to make preparation and fix a suitable date, after sending the necessary notice to declare a general strike in all the Docks with a view to get the general grievances of the workers redressed.

This meeting further resolves to request the Royal Indian Marine Dockworkers' Union of Bombay to postpone their contemplated strike on the 8th of March to a later date which may suit the other Unions, so that a general effective strike may be declared in all the Docks to fight for better living condition for the Dockworkers in Bombay.

LIBERALS BENT ON PROVOKING CRISIS.

—:o:—

To Challenge Govt. On Monday.

HECKLING TACTICS ON UNEMPLOYMENT PROBLEM.

LONDON, March 8.

The Liberal Headquarters has issued a statement declaring that from Monday onwards the Liberal Party will maintain constant pressure on the Government with regard to its unemployment policy. It declares that the truce on this question has now definitely ended.

Mr. Lloyd George will challenge Government on Monday in a speech which the Liberal Headquarters believes will provoke a crisis within the Labour Party.—Reuter.

"SADDER AND WISER."

(BY MISS HILLA C. VAKIL.)

There is a phrase in the English language very much within the purview of that counterfeit gem of the literary species the quotation fiend—which has been responsible for perpetuating a grave error in human thought. This phrase "Sadder and Wiser" occurs in Coleridge's exquisite fantasy "The Ancient Mariner" where we are told, the Wedding Guest

"Went like one that hath been stunned
And is of sense forlorn:
A Sadder and a wiser man
He rose the morrow morn."

The popular imagination seems to have been struck rather forcibly by this picturesque combination of comparatives, with the result that most people think that to be wise is to be irretrievably doleful and to be sad most enchantingly wise. Really, a phrase may sometimes do more harm than a whole army of bloodthirsty warriors patriotically intent on doing their worst could ever accomplish in a whole series of fights and the danger is more insidious because there is no species of battlement known to us that can ward off its evil effects. In the wake of this romantic alliance between sorrow and wisdom has followed a lot of quite unnecessary and muddled suppression of many innocent joys.

If people would not do things just because it is expected of them or because they think it is expected of them we might be putting up the bunting in honour of a most glorious festival to celebrate a divorce between the two; but the Dismal Desmonds of existence are so much in the majority that they pretty much have things their own weary way. They have set up the worship of a god of gloom to which they bring as pious devotees sacrificial offerings of their own joys and the joys of their children. Very often without even possessing the so-called philosophical temperament which rejoices in melancholy or the morbid perverted mentality which can never rejoice in anything except unhappiness we find men and women following this most woful cult.

One feels that perhaps in the more enlightened and progressive state of the future joylessness will be made a crime and the only sins will be those not against society or the state but against the individual. It would be interesting to watch a reversal of existing conditions, penalties inflicted for petty unkindnesses, for broken faith and uncharitable judgments, for wretched suspicions and cynical disbeliefs, for ingratitude and jealousy and hate instead of for the comparatively less atrocious crimes we consider punishable now-a-days.

Only in that case thought-reading would have to be more extensively studied than it is at present and what with more enlightened judges and juries and less falsely enlightening lawyers justice will not be on the side of those who can secure the cleverest counsel.

In a little poem written for the benefit of the younger generation we are told that "we can be always happy if we are always good," and similarly there is a belief abroad that we can be always wise if we are always sad. But no wisdom is really worth anything, indeed, it is not wisdom at all if it does not bring with it a corresponding joy. Sorrow may be "the most sensitive of all created things" but it is certainly not the most beautiful nor practicable as an unchanging purpose in its relation to life. We can only confine it to moods born of the inevitable tragedies of our lives and even then a different point of view may alter our state of mind.

A cynical friend in the medical profession avers very emphatically that happiness is mainly a matter of immaturity and inexperience. Of course one can understand anyone who is faced day in and day out with all sorts of fussy people with headaches and earaches and bronchial affections and swellings and depleted insides acquiring a not exactly rosy view of human existence. Most of us know what a very efficient prophylactic toothache can be for optimism but even then if we want to we can develop the "Kruschen" feeling and thoroughly evince it. After all, as medical science condescendingly informs us laymen it is in the brain that the toothache takes place and if you switch on your thinking apparatus to imagining a sunset in Sierra Nevada or backwards in remembering all the nice things people have said about you and meant it the pain automatically disappears.

Truly as a laughing philosopher has put it "life is too serious to be taken seriously" and nothing whatever can be gained by regarding it in a tragic light: it is the wise man who realizes that he must laugh, laugh all the time "laugh that he may not weep."

(Continued from Column 4).

nions of our Empire, then follow the advice of Lord Irwin, the Viceroy, and the best friend that India ever possessed. Embrace the opportunity of attending the Round Table Conference which he has proposed, and by peaceable, progressive means help India to attain the goal of her ambition, and to enter into her rightful inheritance.

This is the way of peace and of happiness and ultimate success Your proposed way is of suffering and bloodshed and of failure.

May the Divine Spirit guide your footsteps into the pathway of peace and happiness, is my earnest prayer.

This letter has been written entirely at my own initiative. No one at present knows that I have written it. It will reach you at Ahmedabad on the 10th inst.

I am,
A Friend of India,
JOHN C. BLAIR.

Fracas In Amritsar.

—:o:—

AMRITSAR, March 8.

A clash between two sctions of gamblers who were drunk resulted ine one being killed and a dozen injured. The police have arrested them. False rumours of a communal riot caused some panic, but quiet was soon restored.—A. P.

IS DOMINION STATUS IN ACTION?

Mr. Jinnah's Emphatic Repudiation.

SYMPATHY NOT REPRESSION THE REMEDY, PLEADS MALAVIYA.

NEW DELHI, March 7.

Munshi Ishwarsaran supporting the censure cut moved by Mr. Kelkar in the Legislative Assembly asked what the Executive Council had done in the matter of education for the people of India whom they professed to hold in trust. After their inactivity in the matter of education they today used the prevailing illiteracy as argument against the grant of self-government. Both civil and military expenditure had been mounting up year by year, and Government held out no hope for its reduction.

Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas did not think it was necessary to move this censure cut this year, for politically Government had taken the greatest step in convening the Round Table Conference. But as an industrialist he had noticed many acts of omission and commission for which Government being irresponsible to the Legislature were responsible and, therefore, deserved censure. He quoted Mr. Baldwin's last utterance on the Free Trade policy, and contrasted it with the apathy of the British Government in India for helping Indian industries. If the picture given of British industry by Mr. Baldwin was correct, then it was twenty times more so in the case of the Indian industry. Government had been responsible for giving a bounty of twelve and a half per cent. To British manufacturer by its ruinous currency policy in India. That policy had resulted in depression in the textile industry; and if Government Benches could be turned out by any vote of the House they would not then be in their seats to-day. The report of the Tariff Board on Chemicals was promised to be published last October, but till that day it was not published for reasons which had not been given. The Tariff Board three years ago conducted an enquiry into the position of the textile industry, and suggested a four per cent revenue duty; but it took three years for the Government of India to come to a decision. Meanwhile, the position of the industry had become worse, and to-day not only four per cent was needed but even an additional five per cent duty was found to be necessary. But Government had managed to save Lancashire from this addition. He read a telegram regarding what the Japanese Government did in Japan for the protection of her industry to show the solicitude of the Japanese Government as against the curt indifference of the Indian Government to Indian industries. Moreover, whenever interests of England and India clashed every time the interests of England reigned supreme and those of India were subordinated.

RESERVED FOR R. T. CONFERENCE.

Sir George Rainy, alluding to Mr. Kelkar's motion, said that the question whether the change sought in the Executive Council was in the interests of India or not could not be decided on the floor of this House now. It had been reserved for a more weighty body. (Round Table Conference.) He regretted the delay in the publication of the Tariff Board's report on chemicals, but pointed out that the Tariff Board's report raised issues which were quite different from the previous reports, and hence required much consideration. If the Commerce Department were to be made entirely responsive to the opinion of this House, they would straightaway have to double the staff; for already they were finding it difficult to cope with the increasing pressure of work. He assured Sir Purshothamdas Thakurdas that the Government of India were giving effect to the policy of discriminating protection in accordance with the express wish of the House, and he did not see how the Government of India could be censured. He recalled many instances in which he, as the President of the first Tariff Board, had laboured hard for securing protection for the steel industry. "I have just concluded thirty years of my service, and I want you to realise how intimate the bond with India becomes and how one feels one can, and tries to do his best in the interests of India." (Applause.)

A SCOTCH MASTER AND HIS SERVANT.

Sir Purshottamdas had charged the Government of India with showing subconscious bias in favour of England; but he wanted the House to understand the spirit of the story of the Scotchman who had a servant. One day the Scotchman called the servant, who had put in forty years' service and asked him to leave his service as he was getting old. The servant replied: "If you don't know that you have got a good servant, I know that I have a good master." (Laughter.)

Mr. Jinnah: What a good master.

Mr. Arthur Moore spoke next. He said: "I find myself in agreement with Mr. Kelkar. (Cheers). I know that under the Constitution, the Government is not removable by the vote of this House, but up to the present session they have never disclaimed a sense of moral responsibility to this House. They have never ignored the view that they are to a large extent trustees for the growth of Parliamentary institutions in this country. You, Sir, on the 21st January, made a considered statement in which you stated fully and frankly of your sympathies and of your former connection with the Congress Party."

President: Order, order. The Hon. Member will not be entitled on this cut to discuss the statement made by the President.

MR. MOORE BOWS TO CHAIR'S ORDER.

Mr. Moore: I bow to your ruling. I do not desire to discuss the statement I was merely proposing to discuss the attitude of the Government in that regard.

President: Order, Order. The Hon. Member has already made one insinuation, and I cannot allow him to proceed further in connection with that statement.

Mr. Moore did not proceed.

MIAN ABDUL HAYE DISILLUSIONED.

Mian Abdul Haye whole-heartedly supported the motion. He felt considerable sympathy with Mian Shah Niwaz and Mr. Anwar-ul-Azim who had pleaded the case of their community, but he asked, what had the Government done for Mussalmans, if the Hindus had not done them justice? He felt the remarks of those speakers to be inopportune at a moment when serious efforts for attaining communal unity were being made in the country. Referring to Mr. Gandhi's civil disobedience campaign, Mr. Haye said that though he did not see eye to eye with Mr. Gandhi, he felt that the entire fault did not lie with Mr. Gandhi's party. The Government, by their conduct, had driven them to adopt the extreme course of action. "Though to-day I feel that Gandhi and company are taking a leap in the dark, many times the suspicion comes over me that they are in the right and we on the other side are in the wrong."

GOVERNMENT TO BLAME.

Pandit Malaviya, the leader of the Opposition, regretted the tone of Sir James Crerar's speech, especially the statement that even to-day the Government adhered to the Declaration of 1917, which had been repudiated by every self-respecting Indian, as it implied that the British Government were responsible for the measure and manner of each constitutional advance. He ascribed the present political bitterness among Indians to the Government not having taken due note of the success of the boycott of the Simon Commission, and arranged for a conference between the Government and the popular leaders. The situation was allowed to drift even after the Congress, which had a membership of lakhs of people, had declared at its Calcutta session in favour of Dominion Status. When the period fixed at Calcutta was over, the Congress had no other course open, but to take the decision which it had taken.

No doubt, there was the Viceroy's announcement of 31st October last, but Mr. Gandhi wanted Dominion Staus in real action from that date, and that was not forthcoming. And when the patience of the Congress was exhausted, and when Mr. Gandhi announced the starting of the Civil Disobedience campaign, the Home Member stated that every measure would be taken to maintain law and order!" I personally differ from Mr. Gandhi, for I stand for Dominion Status; but by your policy of irresponsiveness you are driving more and more people into the Independence camp. We want Dominion Status because it is the more peaceful plan, and gives virtual independence.

SYMPATHY NOT REPRESSION THE REMEDY

The situation requires, not repression, but broadminded sympathy and statesmanship, and a broader appreciation of the situation so that bloodshed might be avoided. It is given to Englishmen, particularly to members of the Government of India, to devise the means whereby there can be a Conference between Mr. Gandhi and the Government so that differences may be bridged at the earliest possible date Mr. Gandhi has taken the decision to start Civil Disobedience with great deliberation. If the Government will only agree to give Dominion Status as a result of any discussions that may be held, then I promise that I shall induce Mr. Gandhi to accept the arrangement and cry a halt to the Civil Disobedience campaign. But if you still harp upon the Declaration of 1917, then you are not doing your duty by the people of this country." Mr. Jinnah was glad that the Home Member had candidky admitted that constitutionally, the Government of India was not responsible to the Legislature. The Secretary of State had said in the House of Commons that there was Dominion Status in action. He disputed this and declared that the Dominion Status in action was not a reality. Mr. Jinnah continued that Sir James Crerar had preferred to the 1917 Declaration, to which he still adhered, and had not even referred to it its further modification as declared by the Viceroy on 31st October on behalf of His Majesty's Government.

DOMINION STATUS NOT IN ACTION.

That showed that the Government had not even the desire to show good feeling. Not only was Dominion Status not in action but Sir James Crerar had said that all the resources of the Government would be utilised for maintaining law and order. That meant that the Government meant to resort to ruthless repression. If they resorted to any repressive policy at this moment, they would be committing the greatest blunder. He disapproved of the Civil Disobedience campaign but repression to check the movement would only lead to the destruction of the Government which resorted to it. That was so in every country.

The House divided and Mr. Kelkar' motion was lost by 39 votes against 50. The demand for the Executive Council was then carried.

TREATMENT OF POLITICAL PRISONERS.

The Assembly then adjourned till to-morrow after President Patel had announced that the Swaraj group had decided to discuss the question of the treatment of political prisoners, and the Central Muslim Party, the question of reform for the N. W. Frontier Province on their motions for cuts in budget grants.

THE DIVISION LIST.

The following is the division list on Mr. Kelkar's motion:—

50 members voted against the motion, namely, Sir B. N. Mitra, Sir George Rainy, Sir James Crerar, Sir George Schuster, Sir B. L. Mitter, Mr. Howell, Mr. Parsons, Mr. Sams, Mr. Young, Mr. Shankar Rao, Mr. Gwynne, Mr. Tintut Mr. Coatman, Sir Noyce, Mr. Slater, Mr Upendra Pal, Mr. Monteath, Mr. French, Mr. Banerji, Mr. Crosthwaite Mian Abdul Aziz, Mr R. P. N Ahi, Mr Hamilton, Mr. Cosgrave, Mr. Bain, Mr. Kikabhai Premchand, Mr. Dalal, Mr. K. C. Roy, Mr. S. L. Mukarji, Mr. Yamimkhan, Sardar Jowaharsingh, Captain Hirasingh, Sir Abdul Qaiyum, Mr. Chambers, Rev. Chatterji, Mr. Rajah, Col. Gidney, Mr. Alexander, Mr. Sykes, Sir Huge Cocke, Mr. Anwarul Azim, Mr. Moore, Sir Darcy Lindsay, Mr. Ramsay Scott, Lala Trilokinath, Mr. Adit Prasadsingh, Mr. Sarfarazhussian Khan, Raja Raghunadan Prasad Singh and Satischandra Dutta.

The following 39 voted in favour of the cut:—Mr. B. Sethuramaraju, Mr. M. N. Reddy, Mr. S. Chetty, Mr. Acharya, Mr. Sarvotham Rao, Mr. K. V. Rangaswamy Iyer, Pandit Vidyasagar Pandya, Mr. Jayakar, Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Sir Lalchand, Nawalrai, Mr. Kelkar Mr. Haji, Mr. Patil, Mr. Jinnah, Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, Mr. Amarnath Dutt, Pandit Hridayanath Kunzuru, Pandit Malaviya, Munshi Ishwarsaran, Kumar Ranajaya Singh, Mr. Ismailkhan, Dr. Hyder, Dr. Ziauddin, Pandit Thakurdas Bhargava, Dewan Chamanlal, Raja Ghaznafarali Khan, Sardar Gulabsingh, Mr. Gayapershad Singh, Mr. B. Das, Rai Hari Prasad Lal, Moulvi Shafi Daudi, Dr. Moonji, Sir Gour, Mr. S. D. Talaluleu, Mr. Matin Chawdhory, Mr. T. K. Munshi, Lala Rang Beharilal and Mr. Aney.—A. P.

ASSEMBLY'S BUSINESS FOR THURSDAY.

—:o:—

Tariff Act Amendment And Cotton Yarn Bill.

NEW DELHI, March 8.

In the Legislative Assembly, Sir James Crerar announced that after the first three days of the next week which will be devoted to the discussion of demands for grants the House will take into consideration on Thursday the Bills amending the Tariff Act and the Cotton Yarn Bill. Friday and Saturday are gazetted holidays.—A. P.

IS NEWS IN A PAPER COPYRIGHT?

—:o:—

Interesting Case At Poona.

POONA, March 8.

Mr. Fleming, the Cantonment Magistrate, Poona, heard arguments in the case in which Messrs. Reuters are prosecuting the "Deccan Herald" of Poona under Indian Copyright Act 1914 (Section 7) for alleged infringement of copyright in Reuters' telegrams.

Mr. Binning, Bar.-at-law, arguing the case for the prosecution emphasised the phraseology of the Indian Copyright Act with reference to original literary work. The defendants, he contended, could not argue that they were not aware that a copyright subsisted in Reuters' telegrams, nor could they imagine that Reuters' were collecting news from all over the world at considerable expense and distributing such news without copyright in their news telegrams. He quoted a number of decisions in English Courts to show that news was copyright.

Mr. Binning relied in the main on telegrams distinctly acknowledged by the "Times of India" as Reuters' telegrams. These telegrams he said were published by the "Deccan Herald" after it had had a clear warning from Messrs. Reuters' against infringement of Reuters' Copyright while holding that under the Copyright law (section 7) of the Indian Act there was no need to prove damage but merely infringement of copyright. Mr Binning maintained that as a matter of fact Reuters' had been prejudicially affected by the "Deccan Herald's" unauthorised reproduction of Reuters telegrams. In support of this, counsel drew the attention of the court to a letter from the "Poona Star" stating that it would be useless for the "Star" to subscribe to Reuters service so long as the "Herald" continued to reproduce Reuters' telegrams without paying for them.

Mr. Binning added that the prosecution did not wish to be vindictive nor did they wish for any heavy penalty. If the defence would give an undertaking that they would not in future publish Reuters' telegrams without permission the prosecution would be satisfied.

Mr. Jehangir, counsel for the defence, stated that the reproduction of Reuters' telegrams was not done dishonestly, nor with a view to making any profit thereby. He said the "Herald" published these telegrams generally two days after they had appeared in other newspapers and when there was no news interest in them. The "Herald" did not obtain these telegrams stealthily. Reuters in India had not produced any assignment from the employees of Reuters in London giving them copyright. Counsel combated the idea that copyright could be claimed in news solely on the score of expense in collecting it unless knowledge, judgment, literary skill and taste were also proved to have been involved. Mere expense, no matter what the amount was, could not entitle the authors of the telegrams to a copyright.

There was nothing in the "Times of India" to show that there was copyright in the telegrams in question.

Mr. Binning finally drew attention to the clause in the Copyright Act indicating that the first copyright was with the employers.

The Magistrate said he would deliver judgment on 1st April.—A. P.

SATYA-SHODHAK SAMAJ.

—:o:—

Conference In Bombay.

The inauguration of the Anti-Priestcraft Association was welcomed by the Hon. Mr. B. V. Jadhav, the Excise Minister to the Government of Bombay, speaking at the 14th session of the All-India Satya Shodhak Samaj Conference held at the Damodar Thackersey Hall on Sunday evening. A large number of non-Brahmins and "untouchables" attended the Conference.

Rao Saheb M. G. Patil, in his presidential address, said that the object of the Samaj was to establish social equality and religious freedom. He made an appreciative reference to the late Mr. Jotirao Phule who was responsible for starting the Samaj in 1873. The Hindu society, he said, had long tolerated the exploitation by the so-called Brahmins and it was time that perfect religious freedom was made available to the humblest Hindu be he a Brahmin or a Shudra.

Referring to priests he said the sooner that class was abolished the better for the society. Religion was a personal matter of an individual and they did not want the interference of "dalals".

The Hon. Mr. Jadhav said that the aims of the Samaj were identical to that of the newly started Anti-Priestcraft Association which he had the greatest pleasure to welcome for the betterment of Indian society.

A resolution according warm support to the Sarda Marriage Act was passed.

POPULARISING HINDI.

—:o:—

Sahity Sammelan's Resolutions

GORAKHPUR, March 5.

The All-India Hindi Sahitya Sammelan held a Poets' Conference last night with Pandit Krishnabihari Misra in the chair. Another conference of editors was held at 11 a.m. to-day under the presidentship of Pandit Lakshmanarain Garda. It was decided to hold the next Sammelan at Calcutta.

TEACHING HINDI.

Among the resolutions passed one referred to the collection of village folklore and literature of U. P., Bihar, Central India, Central Provinces and Rajputana. Another resolution urged the teaching of all subjects with the exception of English language in all high schools in Hindi.

More adequate representation of Hindi enthusiasts on the Hindustani Academy formed the subject of another resolution. Proposals were made for the propagation of Hindi in Assam, Santhal Parganas and Chota Nagpur, and also for the appointment of a first class

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The following dined at Government House, Bombay, on Friday:—Mr. and Mrs. J H Garret, Sir Shahnawaz Bhutto, Mr. and Mrs. G. F. S. Collins, Major and Mrs. R W. Clarke, Mr. and Mrs H P Ball, Mr. A. Moller, Mr D. MacLachlan, Mr Noor Mahomed, Mr. and Mrs B G Pahalajani, Khan Bahadur Jan Mahomed Khan Pathn, Lt.-Colonel and Mrs G B Walker, Lt.Colonel and Mrs G T B Hext, Lt.Colonel and Mrs. S. S. Vajifdar, Engineer Captain and Mrs. W A Williams, Commander and Mrs. A G Kinch, The Revd. Canon G. F. Harvey; Dr. A. N. Meldrum, Mr. and Mrs. G S Rajadhahyaksha, Major F W. Willis, Mr. and Mrs. P. Barker, Dr. and Mrs. Dexter Davison, Mr. A. S. Gillespie, Mr. and Mrs. B. G. Gillett, Mr. A. N. J. Harrison, the Revd. and Mrs. J. McKenzie, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Ridland and Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Shanks.

ADVANCE AVIATION!

—:o:—

Subsidies To Air Lines.

LONDON, March 9.

Rugby.—Increase of £890,000 is shown in Air Estimates for 1930 with net total of £17,850,000 as against £16,960,000 last year. Accompanying memorandum states that estimates allow for broad continuity of air policy and in particular outlines of home defence scheme are not prejudiced. For coming year, however, approved increases of Royal Air Force are of small dimensions and are designed to demonstrate once more earnest desire of British Government to avoid disastrous competition in Air armaments. Only new unit to be added will be one non-regular squadron. Subsidies to civil aviation amount to £448,000 as against £360,000 last year. New Imperial Air Service between Alexandria and Manza Tanganyika which should commence this autumn and through service to Cape Town in spring of 1931 account for additional net payment of £66,000 to Imperial Airways in addition to £348,000 paid as subsidies in respect of existing services.—B. O. W.

LATE MR. PANACAND SAMPAT.

—:o:—

Devoted Servant Of Gondal State.

(From A Correspondent.)

The sad demise of Panachand Champsey Sampat a zealous and a devout adherent of Gondal State for a long span of more than five decades, on 1st March 1930, has caused a widespread regret in Gondal populace. Born in the sixties of 19th century in the family of Chamsey Parekh—a personality of repute in Gondal Annals—the deceased began his career as a clerk in Huzur Treasury. But his inmate financial genius, his alacrity of mind, his disinterested zeal for the task allotted, soon displayed themselves in the dpartment concerned and had an adequate sequel in attaining for the deceased a high encomium on Maharaja Saheb's marriage festival. He was soon elevated to high office of State Khanagi Karbhari. This post in close conjunction with that of Superintendent of Forests and State Hospitality Department, he retained to the last.

His generous, affable disposition, his single minded devotion to Vaishnav faith his charitable and religious disposition will never be effaced from public memory.

A GIFT TO SCHOOLS COMMITTEE.

—:o:—

Mr. Narayen Anant Topiwala, has handed over to the Municipal Schools Committee, a large stock of exercise books, pencils, foot-rulers, erasers, etc., for free distribution to poor and deserving pupils attending municipal schools, on the anniversary day of his mother's death. The cost price of all the articles is more than Rs. 1,000/.

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ARE GOVERNMENT IN EARNEST?

"Half-Hearted Activities" Of Department Of Industries.

STRONG CRITICISM IN BOMBAY COUNCIL.

The Bombay Legislative Council on Saturday after discussing for three hours the cut motion of Rs. 100 from the provision of "Industries" moved by Mr. Pataskar, adjourned to Monday.

Mr. Rafiuddin Ahmed (Minister of Education) moved for a grant of Rs. 1,37,000 under the head of "Industries" (transferred), to which Mr. H. V. Pataskar (East Khandesh) moved a cut of Rs. 100. Mr. Pataskar wondered if Government were serious in running the Department of Industries, as no effort was made to advance the cause of Industries in the Presidency. He pointed out that the prosperity of the Presidency entirely depended on the progress of Industries.

Mr. B. G. Pahalajani (Sukkur) spoke of some minor provinces such as Behar and Orissa and Central Provinces which were more ahead of the Bombay Presidency in matters of Industries. He thought that the Department of Industries in the Bombay Presidency was functioning in a soulless manner.

ADVICE GRATIS.

Mr. R. D. Bell said Bombay could not be compared with other provinces, as Bombay people used fine textured cloth while other minor provinces did not. He assured the House that their Director of Industries would always be glad to assist with his advice, but it was not possible for Bombay Government to start industrial schemes.

Mr. H. B. Shivdasani (Surat) urged Government to increase the purchasing capacity of the people and thereby increase their revenue. He also deplored that grant under industrial education was decreased this year.

GOVERNMENT'S ACHIEVEMENTS.

Mr. R. B. Ewoank said nine weaving schools were started in different parts of the Presidency, and fifteen demonstrations were made in weaving, sizing and dyeing last year. He hoped the students of weaving schools would be able to start handloom industries themselves after they had finished their course. The Department had already submitted a report on the possibility of conducting experiments in bangles, sandal-wood and other products and that report was under consideration of Government. He also stated that five months ago an Industrial Chemist was appointed who was doing useful work.

Mr. J. B. Petit (Mill-owners' Association) characterised the activities of the Department of Industries as half-hearted and said if without straw one cannot make bricks, so without money the Director of Industries would not do anything.

WERE GOVERNMENT IN EARNEST?

Mr. H. A. Lalji (Bombay South) deplored that every year grant for this Department was reduced. The grant provided for the Department of Industries was so small that even an ordinary capitalist would be ashamed to spend such a paltry amount. He referred to the niggardly way in which the V. J. Technical Institute was maintained and asked Government how many industrialists were nominated by them on its Board. He also enquired from the Government if they had ever written to the G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways to reduce freight on goods manufactured by small industries. If Government were really in earnest to help industries they would have done so long ago as other Provincial Governments had done.

Mr. Noor Mohmed (Hyderabad) requested the Director of Industries to revive cottage industries. The Co-operative Societies were ready to help the Director if he undertook this work in a missionary spirit.

At this stage the Council adjourned till Monday.

PRIZE OFFERED TO INDIAN ARTISTS.

—:o:—

To Stimulate Relations Between East & U. S. A.

A prize of 1,000 rupees (doll. 365) has been offered to the contemporary artists of India for the best painting to be shown at the India Center in New York next autumn. Nearly fifty paintings already have been submitted in the competition and two hundred more entries are expected.

The prize is offered by an anonymous patron of the India Society of America as one of the steps to be taken toward the stimulation and promotion of cultural, artistic, literary and educational as well as commercial relations between India and America. It is the first time a prize has ever been offered to Hindu artists, and while the doll. 365 is comparatively small from a western point of view, it represents a small fortune to the young artists of India.

The picture in this contest will be brought here from India and will be shown at the India Center, 334 River-side Drive, to be opened early next in other cities of the United States, year. Later they will be exhibited. The award will be made by a jury of Hindu and American art critics to be announced later.

INDIA SOCIETY'S PURPOSE.

During the five years since its organization the India Society of America has endeavored, through lectures, art exhibitions, Hindu-made motion picture film and other mediums of activity to interpret India to America. The society was founded in 1924 by Hari G. Govil and sponsored by such distinguished men and women as Prof. Edwin R. A. Seligman of Columbia University, Oswald Garrison Villard, editor of the Nation Prof. John Dewey of Columbia University, the Rev. Dr. John Haynes Holmes, pastor of the Community Church; Miss Irene Lewisohn, director of the Neighborhood Playhouse; Dr. Louise Kueffner-Avery, professor in Hunter College, and leading Hindu residents and American friends.

As the outcome of the round-table discussions of the First India Conference of America held in 1926 it was decided to establish permanent headquarters for India in this country, and the six-story building at 334 Riverside Drive, now undergoing alterations, has been purchased for the center, where all the activities of the India Society will be concentrated.

RENAISSANCE OF INDIA.

"In the past India has produced great art and unique culture, and in the present she has an equally important contribution to make to the culture of the New World," Mr. Govil told a Sun reporter yesterday. "India has her renaissance, as Rabindra Nath Tagore, the great Hindu poet and philosopher, so often declares.

"This new life of Young India has been seeking its creative expression through various channels," he continued. "In the nineteenth century it was the ambition of Hindu leaders to imitate Europe and to try to adopt a form of expression alien to her own genius, because India had lost the memory of her own glorious traditions. But for some time past her later artists have realized the futility of using a wholly alien medium for an intimate expression of their own inner experience.

"For the first time American art lovers are to be acquainted with a phase of Hinu culture which has already found appreciation in Paris, London and Berlin, but has so far remained practically unknown in America. The paintings, miniature in style and delicate in color, represent the work being done by the young Hindu artists of to-day under the direction of Abanindranath Tagore and his disciple and co-worker, Nanda Lal Bose."

POET'S NEPHEW A PIONEER.

In their quest for a truer expression of their own values, Mr. Govil says, East Indian artists, whose medium of work is almost entirely water-color, are investigating India's history, mythology, religious literature and folk lore, and remodeling these things, as well as the life and customs of the present-day natives, into newer forms.

The work of the Modern School of Painting at Bengal is one of the most distinctive phases of the national awakening. Abanindranath Tagore, nephew of the world famous Hindu poet and philosopher, has been a pioneer in this new art movement. Well equipped with the knowledge of Western art technic, he nevertheless found it ill-suited to his deepest expression.

Under his immediate guidance a group of young enthusiasts sought to formulate a new art language derived from the rich treasures of their ancient traditions. In their attempt to recreate their esthetic ideals they have not only sought material from the old Buddhist, Rajput and Mughal schools of painting, but have also assimilated some of the finest qualities of the Chinese, Japanese and Persian paintings. They are, however, by no means free from European influence.

PECULIARITIES OF HINDU ART.

To Western eyes the peculiarity of the modern school of Hindu painting is the development of the linear aspects of design, a tradition common to the art of the East in general. Chiaruscara (light and shadow) and modeling (three dimensions) have never been a feature of Oriental art expression according to Mr. Govil. It leaves to sculpture and architecture the effects proper to those arts. Even the introduction of color never submerges the authority of line.

Another characteristic of Oriental art is its intense subjectivity. The artist takes his model not from life, but from his own inner perception, which is his "mirror of nature." To the exponents of modern Western art seeking ways and means of escape from the bondage of all forms of realistic, imitative and illustrative art, the works of the Hindu school of painting may offer fruitful suggestion. —"New York Sun".

ETHICS OF PUBLIC DEBTS.

(Continued from page 6.)

can by no means be said of those other items, which, like the Civil Works, have cost enormous sums at Delhi and elsewhere.

INDIA TO BE COMPENSATED.

On the whole, then, of all the items making up the "assets" or "consideration" against the so-called "public Debt" of India, the only one which an impartial tribunal of international jurists could in justice allow against India, is the small item of some 100 crores, incurred in the construction of large-scale irrigation works. The rest either admit of very considerable counter-claims, which would reduce the actual figure to vanishing point; or consist of items which can on no account be said to have been incurred for the benefit of India, with the consent of the Indian people, having substantial "consideration" to back the same. In fact, if we press hard the logic of this point, the conclusion seems to be irresistible and inevitable that, rather than India owing anything in respect of all those excuses on which the so-called "Public Debt" of this country has been piled up; it would far more likely be India who would require considerable compensation for the deliberate mismanagement of her resources and government, of which her present rulers have in the past been guilty. Our trade has been injured by their Exchange policy, for which we ought in fairness to be compensated. Our silver wealth has been depreciated, again by their Exchange policy, for which also we ought to be compensated. Our resources in men and material have been gambled away in British Imperial wars, for which also we ought to be compensated. And, finally, our finances have been managed in the past so inefficiently, that deficit in the ordinary financial administration has been the most fruitful cause of such wasteful "debts" being piled on. For these in justice the Indian people, who had no share in this administration, cannot be made liable. In fine, if a strict account were taken of the Trust Estate, before an impartial tribunal of international jurists, it would be found, I feel confident, that very little of our present "debt" would be or could be charged against us; and that in all probability we would be entitled to and awarded very substantial compensation, which would far outweigh our so-called "Public Debt" of India.

UNIVERSITY SENATE ELECTION.

—:o:—

Miss Bahadurji's Candidature.

Miss G. J. Bahadurji is a candidate for election to the Senate of the Bombay University as a representative of the Graduates:—

Miss Bahadurji is an M. A. of the Bombay University, having taken her Degree in Literature, and is the Principal of the Alexandra Girls' English Institution. She appeared in evidence before the University Reform Committee, as well as the Primary and Secondary Education Committee of the Government of Bombay.

She is also joint author of the "Governance of India" and the "Constitution, Functions and Finance of Indian Municipalities."

She has written and published many articles on questions of Indian social and educational importance.

She has worked on the All-India Women's Conference, Standing Committee, and as the Hon. Secretary of the Bombay Women's Committee on Educational Reform; and in these capacities she has contributed her share to the educational progress of the country. In 1928 she was president of the Indian Musical Conference, and in 1929 a delegate at the Conference of the International Federation of University Women held at Geneva.

Rugby International.

—:o:—

LONDON, March 3.

In Rugby football international under the Rugby Union rules, today, Wales beat Ireland by twelve points to seven at Swansea.—Reuter.

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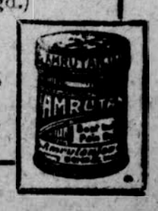

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GANDHI PROPHET AT PEACE!

—:o:—

HARINDRANATH IN AMERICA.

League For Political Education.

(From A Correspondent.)

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.

The annual Luncheon of the League for Political Education came off on Monday, February 3, at the Astor Hotel, New York City. There were over five thousand guests and members present on the occasion to hear the speakers from Japan, India, Arabia, China, Persia and Turkey. Mr. Harindranath Chattopadhyaya was the honored spokesman for India.

"EAST IS EAST."

Mr. Henry W. Taft, President of the Board for the League, presided. In the course of his speech he dwelt, rather ironically, on the mystic aspect of the East which he said was the *"old incomprehensible"*. He quoted several verses from Kipling, perhaps the only poet on India and from India the American people ever took the trouble of reading, and the sum total of his thesis was that East is East and West is West and never the twain shall meet.

The Hon. S. Sawada, Consul-General of Japan, made what was an obviously tactical speech and full of artificiality of sentiments.

Mme. Zorah Haidari put on a black veil specially for the occasion and spoke on the Women's movement in Persia. She was formerly in the Persian Ministry of Public Works.

AWAKENED ARABIA.

Then came the Arab guest, Mr. Ameen Rihani, who did not fear to expose the British and their dealings in Arabia. He spoke of the new Arabia which he predicted was soon going to turn against the British.

Turkey was represented by the daughter of the former Governor of Jerusalem, Hadije Selma Ekreem who extolled the West and proudly stated that Turkey was becoming westernised in order that, later, it should enjoy its ancient culture. She believed in the magical blending of the two cultures.

"SNAKES!"

Mr. Harindranath Chattopadhyaya spoke at length of the New Orient with reference to India at the present moment in World-politics. He touched on the place to Gandhi in India with reference to the youth movement. "When you speak of India you think of elephants and yogis, fortune-tellers and snakes. But I come to speak on a different India from the one you have continually been made to imagine. I speak of India—that great country in turmoil,—which is soon to play a tremendous part in the deciding of the destiny of the real freedom or the downfall of the world."

PROPHET OF PEACE.

Of Gandhi he said, "True youth believes that Gandhi is a prophet of peace a century ahead of his time and as such one who has no place in the immediate solution of the problems of India. Peace is a priceless pearl that lies beyond a gaping ditch of dirt and mire and blood, and if we would reach the pearl we must needs cross that ditch. Peac is not a leaf within arm's length on a bough, nor a common pebble on the roadside for you to pick up or throw away at will.

"Mystic poetry can and must wait, mystic music and philosophy must wait until bread has been fought for and won by the people of India and the world. Till then talk of peace is an obvious camouflage."

"What is the beauty of the moon
To one who has no bed
The beggar sells the holy book.
To buy a loaf of bread."

The speech was followed by loud and continued applause, after which the Princess Der Ling, first lady in waiting at the Court of the Dowager Empress of China spoke on behalf of New China, closing up with her faith that China was going too fast. She believed in the safe guidance of the older leaders and the holy ancient Scriptures of China.

Medical Relief League, Bombay.

—:o:—

Dr. B. V. Rayakar, Hon. Secretary and Treasurer of the Medical Relief League, Bombay reports that at the Parel Centre of the League during the quarter ended 31st December 1929, 950 patients attended the Dispensary; of these 320 were males, 210 females and the rest 120 were children. There were 75 new admission of patients. Similarly at the Fort Centre of the League in the said quarter 713 patients attended the Dispensary; of these 206 were males, 336 females and 202 were children. Of these the caste distribution is as under:—313 Parsees, 241 Hindus, 111 Mahomedans and 35 Anglo-Indians. There were 57 new admissions of patients during the quarter. Besides these 60 seers of milk was supplied to some of the deserved poor patients and small monetary was given to some. During the quarter under report the League collected Rs. 366 in the form of donation and subscription from members and Donors.

PARSI DIVISION'S WORK.

—:o:—

Governor's Appreciation

Sir Frederick Sykes made the following speech at the inspection of the St. John Ambulance Brigade Overseas on Saturday:—

It has given me much pleasure once more to inspect your Corps and to find all the evidence of continued keenness and efficiency which I have learned to expect of you. I congratulate you all on the services which you have been able to render to the public during the past year. For some of those services I have already thanked you, either individually or collectively, and I know that the whole public of Bombay has been with me in recognising and appreciating them. But I am not thinking only of times of special emergency, such as the disturbances in city; for much of the work you do—the more routine work, if such a term can be applied to work which is always essentially connected with accidents and emergencies of one kind or another—is less spectacular but no less needed, and constant efficiency and devotion to duty are needed to carry it out.

SUPERINTENDENT PRAISED.

As Mr. Panthaki has mentioned, this is a special occasion for the Parsi Division, who are now celebrating their Silver Jubilee. I congratulate the Division on the long and honourable record which stands to its credit, as well as on the admirable display which we have just witnessed. Mr. Panthaki, as we all know, has contributed his best to these admirable results, and the Division is fortunate in having such an enthusiastic Superintendent.

I am glad that the Parsi Division has now secured a site for its headquarters; and I hope that this year of Jubilee will be celebrated yet further by generous public support of their Building Fund for the same purpose.

CALCUTTA BOMB CASE.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, March 8.

The prisoners in the Mechuabazar Bomb case broke their hunger-strike this noon, the jail authorities having removed their grievances regarding diet, washing, bath and exercise arrangements.

Mr. Mritunjaya Chatterji, Defence Advocate, with the Jail Superintendent interviewed the prisoners, who, after being informed of the better arrangements, broke their fast. Owing to the illness of one commissioner of the tribunal and the possible delay of the prisoners attending the Court, the case stands adjourned till Monday.—Free Press.

PALESTINE RIOTS.

—:o:—

Surat Muslims Demand.

The following resolutions among others were passed at the general meeting of the Anjuman-e-Islam, Surat, held on Wednesday last under the presidentship of Khan Bahadur Haji Shaikh Ali Baakza, J. P:—

"This meeting earnestly requests that the British Cabinet will be pleased to publish the report made by the Commission appointed to inquire into the causes of recent disturbances in Palestine so as to avoid any misunderstanding arising in the minds of the Muslims of the world.

"This meeting expresses its sense of appreciation at the recognition by the Bombay Government of the services rendered by Mr. Bhutt during the last Bardoli campaign of non-payment of taxes, and requests the Governor-in-Council of Bombay to recognise likewise the services, by giving suitable rewards, of all those loyal peasants and deserving officials of the Bardoli Taluka who assisted the Government by co-operation and by paying the enhanced taxes to the Government, in spite of strong opposition and many other difficulties at the time of the last campaign of non-payment of taxes.

"This meeting after fully considering the political situation of India appeals to the Hindu and Muslim leaders of India to set aside their differences, unite themselves and put forward their united voice before the forthcoming Round Table Conference in the welfare of the country.

"This meeting brings to the notice of the Government the book entitled "Hindu Case" published by Revashanker Bhavanishanker Joshi, at the Hindu Printing Press, Surat, and particularly the cartoon published at page 40 of that book; and declares that the matter contained therein is objectionable, as wounding the feelings of the Mussalmans. This meeting therefore requests that the Government be pleased to proscribe the "Hindu Case" book, and take action if necessary as soon as possible."

In view of the fact that the late Mr. Mirza Ali Mohamed Khan was the first Muslim Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University since it has come into existence about 50 years ago and that the late Mr. Mirza was Vice-Chancellor for only a few months, this meeting of the Anjuman-e-Islam Surat requests the Governor-in-Council to appoint a Muslim educationist in the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Mirza and thus supply the great want of education of the Muslim Community which is very backward in education.

WANTED A COLLEGE OF ECONOMICS

—:o:—

A Suggestion To The University

Mr. Apabhai G. Desai has sent the following letter to the Registrar of the University of Bombay:—

I shall feel much obliged to you if you will kindly put the following suggestion before the next meeting of the Syndicate for their consideration:—

There is no separatet degree for Economics and Sociology in the Bombay University as they have got it in the London University namely the B.Sc. (Economics and Sociology). It is quite desirable and essential to have a separate College of Economics for that purpose. The Bombay University has already four University Professors who are engaged for teaching Post-Graduate students in Economics. The number of students is hardly fourteen or fifteen in all. I think it will be more advantageous to teach this subject immediately after the First Year Arts in a separate College of Economics, as they do in the London University. I think a College for that purpose can be opened by the University without incurring large costs. Expense incurred for maintaining a College like this will be more beneficial to the general public than the expenses of travelling allowances of the members of the Senate and other bodies of the University. The University has already got four Professors and with the help of three or four more professors a College can be installed for that purpose in the building which is now occupied by the School of Economic. I think the building is quite spacious to accommodate at present a College for that purpose. A committee may be appointed to prescribe a curriculum for that purpose on the lines of the B.Sc. degree of the London University.

Protest Against Protective Duty.

—:o:—

A telegram has been received in Calcutta to the effect that the Dutch mill-owners intend protesting against the budget proposals to place additional 5 per cent. protection duty on non-British goods.—Free Press.

The aerial enterprise of the Indian Air Survey Company has resulted in the production of a giant air map of Calcutta. It is stated that such a big map of the city is produced only now for the first time. The photography took three hours, two hundred separate exposures and prints being subsequently fitted.—Free Press.

BOAT CAPSIZES IN BENGAL RIVER.

Six Persons Missing.

NOAKHALI, March 7.

Information has been received here that a country boat containing 25 passengers while crossing the Meghna River at the head of the Bay capsized owing to strong wind yesterday evening. Six persons are reported to be missing. The others were rescued by fishermen. One woman with a fifteen months' old baby in arms was miraculously saved.—A. P.

MR. JINNAH'S FOURTEEN POINTS.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In connection with Mr. Jinnah's fourteen points, I should like to suggest to that admirable politician, that his claim, that at least one-third the number of Ministers in any province or in the Central Government shall be Muslims, shall have to be supported by some one or other of the following provisions in the constitution:—

(1) That it will be considered illegal for the majority of members in the Legislative Councils to vote against a Muslim Minister.

(2) Or, That a vote of no-confidence against a Muslim Minister shall be considered to be out of order.

(3) Or that the vote of Muslim members of Legislative Councils shall be considered as being equivalent to three (or more, if necessary) votes of non-Muslim Members.

It is only by such means that it will be possible to prevent Muslim members of Provincial or Central Cabinets being retained in their places, for, according to the present constitution, there is nothing to prevent the wicked non-Muslim majority in the Councils not supporting the Muslim Ministers. Moreover, when the Government nominees are removed from the Councils that may be taken to be a possibility which must be reckoned with. Some such "safeguards" as suggested above, will, therefore, be absolutely necessary.—Yours, etc.,

COMMUNALIST.

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BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

—:o:—

VANDEVILLE AND THE NEW TALKIES.

Seekers after amusement will find a host of attractions in Bombay during this week, including talking and singing films at the Excelsior and the Wellington, vaudeville at the Royal Opera House, and variety acts in conjunction with pictures at the Empire. "Rio Rita," the all-talking, all-musical extravaganza which opened at the Excelsior on Friday night is evidence—tuneful, colourful evidence—that the screen has touched a new high mark in entertainment. Interesting as is the story, levish as are the sets and costumes, it is however the singing and acting of the large cast of principals that lift "Rio Rita" to the peak in audience appeal. The show is rounded off by a beauty chorus of one hundred of Hollywood's prettiest girls and a night club entertainment in which are a number of clever speciality turns. A particularly interesting issue of Fox Movietone News completes the programme at the Excelsior. Its items include sheep-shearing in Australia, the Czecho-Slovakian army at work, a little lesson in pocket billiards and a few hints to girls on the important subject of keeping thin.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

—:o:—

This week, the attraction at the Royal Opera House will be an American vaudeville company Known as the New Yorkers, who have done well during their tour of the Far East. Prominent among the members of the company is Miss Ruth Van Valey, whose original dance creations have been featured for some years past in the revues presented at the Capitol Theatre, New York. Then there are Rex Storeey and Rose Lee. Both are Hollywood film stars, Storey having appeared frequently in leading roles with Charlie Chaplin whilst the lady was a Mark Sennett Bathing Beauty. Their turn in the New Yorkers includes singing, dancing, knockabout comedy, acrobatics and a little of everything, and is titled "Kiss Me Again." Musical moments will be provided by the Personality Girls, Esther Van Valey and Kathrine Scott, and other features of the programme will include a talkative trickster, an expert puppeteer, a juggling jester and a man of mystery, besides Mantell's Manikins who are said to be the last word in marionettes, and a boy with tricky feet.

EMPIRE THEATRE.

"The Showdown," which will screened at the Empire Theatre during this week, lifts the golden curtain which surrounds modern culture and shows us—savagery! Based upon the search for oil which leads men into untrodden places, the film shows what happens when city-bred people, accustomed to the polite lives and dainty manner of metropolitan life, are brought face to face with the raw tests of the frontier. A girl goes into the steaming jungle with her husband, refusing to be separated from him during the period in which he hopes to build up a fortune. She laughs at the jungle threat, scorns the menace of its silent decay and declares she will merrily dress every night for dinner. Then the slow months creep by—and that's the real story of the film. Up till and including Tuesday, the programme will include jazz contortionist acts by the Weatherloy Sisters and humouraus interludes by Pippo the musical tramp.

THE CAPITOL.

The film at the Capitol this week is one of Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer's latest release featuring Rahon Novarro and Anita Page in a thrilling romance of the air entitled "The Flying Fleet." It is splendidly done and affords some of the best "air shots" that have been seen on the screen. It also deals with a new angle of aviation, that is new as far as pictures are concerned or it treats of flights above the sea. The story is concerned with aviation in the U. S. Navy. What gives one the greatest thrill is the wreck of a giant plane at sea and a rescue by the air plane carrier, the mother ship of the air fleet.

What lifts "The Flying Fleet" completely out of the ordinary class of aviation pictures is its entertaining and engrossing story. There is much more to it than the air stunts, thrilling as they are. It has a tender love story combined with a great epic of friendship, a friendship between two youths that is tested to the very core, one that involves heir honour and a grea sacrifice.

Ramon Novarro gives a splendd portrayal as a youth of ideals and courage. His two fellow aviators, who also give remarkable performances, are portrayed by two of the most promising young players on the screen, Eddie Nugent and Raiph Graves.

The leading feminine role is taken by beautiful Anita Page. She and Novarro supply a beautiful love story and would win the hearts of any audience.

—:o:—

THE RIALTO.

Would you take your daughter fresh in her innocence from a convent school and marry her to a rake and a waster whom she has never ever seen in her life and whom she loathes merely to satisfy your social ambition? There is many a tragedy occurs around us every day the elements of which are contained in the question to which most parents and guardians would reply with indignant denial. One such tragedy is depicted in telling fashion in the "Tiffany-Stahl picture "The Scarlet Dove"', which is being screened at the Rialto this week. The story, has as its heroine a young Russian girl just home from a convent school who is being sold by a socially ambitious aunt to a roue whose purse needs refilling for his extravagant pleasures.

On the eve of her marriage she falls in love with a handsome and chivalrous young Lieutenant in the Czar's Army. She learns to love and glimpses a beauty that she has to forsake when next day she is married to the roue. He gleats over the possession of his beautiful bride, but she runs away and is found by her lover who hides her away in the hills where they have a week of bliss. Coming down to resign his commission he is arrested for the murder of the runaway bride who has been given up for dead. Tense moments follow which leave one breathless till the girl comes and reescues her lover from execution. How their terrible tangle is solved provides a thrilling and beautiful denouement.

Lowell Sherman plays the husband with the perfection one expects of him. Robert Frazer is the lover and Josephine Boria the wife. A vamp's role falls to Margaret Livingston—and she is enchanting. Others in the wellchosen cast are Shirley Palmer, Julia Swayne Gordon and Carols Durand. Pre-revolution days in Russia provide the background which is elaborate and colourful. A New Year's Eve orgy provides some thrilling and impressive sequences.

ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT.

—:o:—

Accountant Of Balmer Lawrie & Co. In Trouble.

Charged with embezzlement to the tune of Rs. 2,559 and abetment R. J. B. Richardson, a European Accountant of Balmer Lawrie and Co. and Baboo Sayyed Nazir, clerk, were placed before Mr. Oscar Brown, Additional Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, on Saturday.

Mr. R. P. Thanawalla appeared for the prosecution. The first accused appeared in person while the second accused was defended by Rao Bahadur C. Setalvad.

Narrating the prosecution story Mr. Thanawalla stated that the complainant, Mr. Morgan, was the manager of the Bombay office of Balmer Lawrie and Co. The first accused came to India in February 1929 and was appointed as the Accountant of the Company on a monthly salary of Rs. 500. Accused No. 2 wws a clerk working under Mr. Richardson and among his duties were to receive passengers and clear their goods. In doing so the second accused used to pay the customs, post charges etc., and took money from the office to defray such expenses. It was the practice of the Bombay firm to send a daily statement of receipts and cash to the office at Calcutta, and the latter at the end of every month used to send a statement to the Bombay firm showing the outstandings to be recovered from the firms constituents. It was the duty of the first accused to take steps to recover the amounts.

The actual system of work was when the second accused received, money from the office he would prepare bills and note it down in the bill books which the first accused would check item by item. The first accused used to check the same till April 1929 and an examination of the books of accounts showed that in May he checked only a few items. In June, July and August he did not check the items at all, and after October there was not a single item initialled by the first accused.

About the end of 1929 the complainant took charge of the office, and the statements from Calcutta office showed large outstandings from its constituents of the firm. Richardson being questioned stated he would give an explanation within a couple of days subsequently he did not turn up for work. The complainant then went through the accounts and found a deficit of about Rs. 2589. The second accused on being questioned stated that the moneys he had received had been paid to the first accused. A complaint was then lodged with the police whereupon the accused were arrested.

Mr Morgan, Manager of the firm then gave evidence for the prosecution

LATE MR. LILADHAR A. MEHTA.

—:o:—

Rajkot's First Elected President.

(From a Correspondent.)

Kathiawar in general and Rajkot in particular mourns the loss, caused both to the State and the subjects, by the sad death of Mr. Liladhar Amratlal Mehta, on the 26th February 1930 at Rajkot after a long illness.

The late Mr. Liladhar belonged to the well-known house of Karsonji Mulchand of Rajkot. He lost his father at an early age and had to give up his studies when he was only in his 'teens. The deceased in co-operation with his uncle Mr. Narbheram carried on the family business of Bankers successfully until a few years ago when Mr. Liladhar went into public life and became a sartorial disciple of Mahatma Gandhi. His first appearance on the public platform was as Chairman of the Reception Committee of the First Kathiawar Political Conference, held at Rajkot, under the presidentship of the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel

Sir Lakhajiraj, the late Thakore Saheb of Rajkot, inaugurated People's Representative Assembly in his State about this time and Liladharbhai was its first elected President. He made an admirable President alike for his impartial and studies, rulings as for his discreet plain speaking to the Authorities. He was beloved of the State and the people alike as he had no axe of his own to grind.

The deceased had the unique honour of welcoming Mahatma Gandhi to Rajkot on behalf of the People's Representative Assembly when Gandhiji went to Rajkot as the honoured guest of the late Thaore Saheb. He was also an Hon. First Class Magistrate in the Rajkot Civil Station, and there discharged his duties to the satisfaction of all concerned. He was a practical social reformer, and as a pioneer in the line had to face the opprobrium of the Mahajan of his caste.

The Chief Karbhari on behalf of the Rajkot State has paid a high tribute to the deceased in a Hazur Order, the Offices and Schools of the State were closed for a day in honour of the deceased.

FISHING

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In moving with a scientific fishing expert the other day amongst some fishermen at work at Bandra, we learnt that, in angling, much edible small fish is brought into use and thus a large quantity of small fish food supply is lost. Instead earth worms, which are not edible, can be reared and used for angling fish. Tha these worms can be reared in enormous quantities can be seen from the following which has appeared in "Popular Science Monthly" for February 1930 viz.:—

"This Farm Raises Herds o. Corn-Fed Worms."

"Fishermen need no longer fear that droughts will cut off their supply of bait, in view of a great angleworm farm which is now in process of rapid growth at Ahambra, Cliff. With a crop which for only six months reached the figure of 300,000 worms, this novel industry may challenge the raising of Citrus fruits in that state for a place on the map.

Since the wholesal production of earth-worms had its birthday at Alhambra four years ago, the output of the farm has been steadily increasing, until now it is estimated that its crop could care for hal the demand in the United States. Fed entirely on corn meal, these worms often reach the age of twenty. When ready for sale they are moss packed in tins."

What India lacks is intelligent scientific research for carving a way to economic and profitable industries out of indigenous products available at our door. We break our heads over monkeying industries in raw products brought at enormous cost from distances of thousands of miles and meet with disasters. Managing agents contrive to prosper, but, the share holders have a cipher in hand. Much capital which can be usefully employed in industries in indigenous products is thus lost and general poverty is the result.—Yours, etc.,

JACOB B. ISRAEL.
110 Hill Road,
Bandra, Feb 28.

WORLD TOUR ON PUSH-BIKES.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I and one of my friends intend going on world tour on push-bikes or motor cycles if possible. Any one who wishes to accompany us in this hazardous journey or advise us as to the best way to be followed so as to accomplish the desired end in the last possible time and least possible expense, will please write to:—A. K. Syed, Ahmedabad Manzil, Hazrat Nizamuddin Aulia, Delhi.—Yours, etc.,

A. K. SYED.
Ahmedabad Manzil, Hazrat Nizamuddin Aulia,
Delhi, March 2

SIDDHARUDH'S PROPERTY.

—:o:—

Declared To Be Public Trust.

DHARWAR, March 8.

Judgment in the sensational case of Shri Shiddharudh Swami of Hubli was delivered by the subjudge, Dharwar. The will made by the Swami was declared void, the Swami being incompetent to alienate the property except a small piece of land in Gadag.

The Court declared that the Swami was holding thte property in his possession in trust for the public.

The property of the late Swami is valued at seven lakhs—Free Press.

—:o:—

MUNICIPAL TEACHERS' LOT.

—:o:—

Mr. D. G. Dalvi Contradicted.

The Secretary, Primary Teachers' Association sends the following for publication:—

In a letter to the "Times of India" (1-2-30) Mr. D. G. Dalvi, Ex-Chairman of the Bombay Schools Committee, has given a very misleading picture of "the real state of affairs" in respect of Vernacular Final passed Municipal Teachers' salaries. He has given a large number of figures so as to impress unwary readers, but on a close examination they will be found to be either unnecessary or misleading. For example it is no use talking of the wages of 1890 when we have passed a great war and find revolutionary change in every aspect of the society.

DALVI'S INSUBORDINATION.

At the outset Mr. Dalvi says that it is not proposed to reduce the present salaries of the V. F. Teachers. Clearly Mr. Dalvi is either playing on the word "present," or is taking advantage of a wrong committed by the Schools Committee in conjunction with the Standing Committee. To every fair-minded citizen of Bombay it would seem that the "present" salary of any employee of the Municipal Corporation is what that body determines. It does not cease to be that because a subordinate body or officer succeeds in suspending that determination in practice. On 15th November 1928 the Corporation resolved by a majority of 32 against 17 that the V. F. Teachers' grade should be 50-1-70 and on that day it would appear to every fair citizen of Bombay that became the "present salaries" of the teachers concerned. Now Mr. Dimtimkar and Mr. Dalvi want to have that Resolution "rescinded" and make the grade once again "40-1-60."

If during these fifteen months the V. F. Teachers have not actually received the grade resolved by the Corporation, it is a wrong Surely, it is not open to any "body" to plead its own wrong against those who suffered from it. "The real state of affairs" is that the two gentlemen abovementioned are moving heaven and earth to "reduce" the V. F. teachers' present salaries i.e. from 50-1-70 to 40-1-60. Any other statement is thoroughly misleading.

Mr. Dalvi has clouded the issue when he has worked out the burden imposed on the Corporation's finances by the Corporation Resolution No. 7404 of 15-11-28 at Rs. 56,000. The increase that can be taken into consideration is, according to the Schools Committee's own estimate made in October 1928, Rs. 30,000 only. The acting allowances etc. to be paid to teachers acting in the place of teachers on leave must not be allowed to prejudice the simple issue of the permanent V. F Teachers' salaries.

LALA DHUNICHAND PUSHED OUT.

—:o:—

Lahore "Conspiracy" Case.

LAHORE, March 8.

After a lapse of over a month the hearing of the Lahore Conspiracy Case was resumed to-day in the Court of the Special Magistrate. All the accused were present.

Lala Dunichand, bar-at-law, legal adviser of Bhagatsingh arrived in Court before the commencement of the proceedings and informed the Court that the High Court Bar Association had decided that a legal adviser could sit in the body of the court. Therefore he wanted to take his seat as a legal adviser of Bhagat Singh in the court.

Magistrate:—If you represent any accused you can sit. Otherwise my previous order stands.

At this Lala Dunichand said he wanted to sit as a member of the High Court Bar.

PUSHED OUT OF COURT.

Magistrate:—I would not allow. Only those members of the High Court Bar could sit here who represented the accused.

At this Lala Dunichand protested and walked out of the court and complained of being pushed by the police on duty at the gate.

Phani Ghosh the fifth approver examined by the Public Prosecutor said according to a resolution of the Delhi meeting of the Party for collection of arms and depositing the same with the Central Body the approver with Manmohan Benerjee went to Meerut to fetch revolvers from Jogendra Sukla. There they met Kripalani in Gandhi Ashram. The approver had already known his as he had visited Batia as private secretary to Mahatma Gandhi and also as he was a member of their party. The witness next proceeded to narrate his exploits at Amritsar, Batia and the Calcutta Congress. His statement was unfinished when the court rose for the day.—Free Press.

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BOMBAY MONDAY, MARCH 10. 1930

Refuse To Handle Currency Notes.

DEMAND CASH FROM GOVT. FOR EVERY NOTE.

Suggestion For A. I. C. C. Meeting.

DELHI, March 6.

Considerable interest is attached in political circles to a resolution which has been tabled for discussion at the meeting of the All-India Congress Committee coming off at Ahmedabad on March 21, writes the special correspondent of the "Hindustan Times".

The resolution reads:—

"The people of India should refuse to handle the paper currency and demand cash from the Government for every promissory or currency note in their possession, and in future refuse to accept paper."

It is understood the resolution is receiving support from a large number of members representing the Punjab, U. P. and Delhi in the A. I. C. C. Besides, a letter has been sent to Mahatma Gandhi urging the acceptance of the proposal and dwelling on the "remarkable result" that will entail thereafter.

It is pointed out that the move will serve as a rude shock to government credit and prestige without offending against any law of the land.

The opinion is expressed in authoritative quarters that to demand the return of cash for the currency note is perfectly legal and justified, although a sudden demand will cause great embarrassment to Government for the currency reserve is certainly lesser than the value of notes issued.

G. I. P. STRIKERS' THREAT OF SATYAGRAHA.

MEN DETERMINED TO FIGHT TO A FINISH.

The following statement has been issued by the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union Head Office over the signature of Mr. R. S. Ruikar:

The struggle of the G. I. P. Railway workers is now assuming a very serious and grave aspect. The insistence of Sir George Rainy on the exclusion of myself, from the deputation of the Railway Federation and the further refusal of the Railway Board to deal with the Union is a clear indication that the Railway Board is out to strangle the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union. The example set by the Railway Board is now being fast copied by the Agent of the G. I. P. Railway. I forwarded the resolutions of the Strike Committee to the Agent on the 6th inst. but the Agent has so far, refused to take cognisasce of the same and is not prepared to deal with the Union. This, in practice amounts to withdrawal of the recognition of the Union, which has been openly recognised by the Agent upto the 4th of February 1930.

The Government has times often proclaimed from the house tops, its readiness to recognise registered Unions but the head of a State-managed Railway is throwing these proclamation to the wind and acting in delibrate defiance of the declared policy of the Government, so authoritatively proclaimed very recently by the Secretary of State for India.

"VINDICTIVE ATTITUDE."

Sir George Rainy's refusal not to appoint a Conciliation Board under the Trades Disputes Act is another indication that the Railway Board has no desire to abide by the law of the land, when it does not suit its own convenience. Is there any wonder that every day the conviction is getting stronger in the mind of the G. I. P. Railway strikers that a deliberate atempt is being made by the G. I. P. Railway authorities to break this Union, registered according to the law of the land. The refusal upto this time at any rate, of the Railway authorities to accede to the moderate demands of the strikers, that they should be reinstated immediately in their original jobs is anoher indication that the Railway authorities are adopting a most vindictive attitude and want to teach the strikers a lesson for having resorted to strike. The present loophole in the Railway Board's arrangement, whereby thousands of strikers are likely to be thrown out of employment, for an indefinite period, is naturally unacceptable to the strikers and no reasonable man will have any the least complaint against this fair and moderate demand of the strikers. The Bombay Government itself was a party to suggest the same condition to the Bombay Mill-owners during the last Textile Strike; but now that the Government's own department is concerned, the same suggestions are not acceptable to the Government. The present policy of the Railway authorities is thus clearly antagonistic to the Trade Union movement and is a serious challenge to the same.

THREAT OF SATYAGRAHA.

The Union has tried its best to bring about an honourable settlement and bring the dispute to an early end; the Union desires to promote goodwill and peace between the Railway authorities and the Railway workers; but how is this possible so long as the present attitude of the Railway authorities is unchanged? If unfortunately, better counsels do not prevail with the Railway authorities and they do not agree to the minimum demands of the Strike Committee and withdraw the recognition of the Union, the strikers will be forced to resort to peaceful Satyagraha. I cannot but point out that a most serious situation is sure to arise by the 15th, unless the strikers' demands are immediately accepted and the recognition of the Union continued in future as in the past. In the meanwhile, all the G. I. P. Railway workers, must keep themselves in readiness for Satyagraha by the 15th thereabout. Perfect non-violence is the soul and essence of Satyagraha.

All the centres must immediately carry out a most intensive propaganda and prepare al the strikers for peaceful Satyagraha. The exact nature of the Satyagraha and the detailed programme of the campaign will be announced in the near future; but in the meanwhile, all centres and every striker, must keep himself, in readiness, for carrying out implicitly the orders issued by the Head Office. Discipline and non-violence are the first essentials of the success of a Satyagraha campaign.

The strikers must realise that this is a fight to a finish and there is no going back, unless the existence of their Union is properly recognised and the condition as regards reinstatement of all strikers is immediately accepted by the Railway authorities. I hope the Railway authorities will realise the seriousness of the situation which is likely to arise if they maintain their present and unreasonable attitude; and not force the strikers to resort to the extreme method of 'Satyagraha' for the satisfaction of your moderate and reasonable demands and victory is sure to crown your efforts.

WORLD WORKERS HELPING G. I. P. Strikers.

The General Secretary of the All-India Trade Union Congress has issued an appeal for financial help to the G.I.P. Strikers whose struggle has now reached a critical stage.

In response to this appeal he has received a cable from the League against Imperialism, Berlin, stating that steps are being taken to collect money.

NO SURRENDER.

It is expected that substantial help will be forthcoming in a short time from various International Working-Class Organisations. Every effort will be made to see that the G.I.P. workers are not forced to accept a setilement involving abject surrender merely through want of sufficient resources.

A statement has been issued on behalf of the T. U. C. congratulating the strikers on their determination to carry on the struggle and asking them to remain firm till all the demands are granted including direct negotiations with the Union and reinstatement of all strikers.

"The G. I. P. Strike has reached a very critical stage. For one month the brave workers of the G. I. P. have held out in spite of the most strenuous efforts to break their solidarity. The G.I.P. Staff Union, which broke away from T. U. C. after the Nagpur Sessions has done its best to help the administration to carry on work. The Railwaymen's Federation, instead of supporting the G.I.P. Strike through financial help and sympathetic direct action, went in deputation to the Commerce Member, agreed to his insolent demand for the exclusion of the representatives of the G.I.P. Union from the interview, and negotiated a settlement which is nothing short of a most abject surrender.

The G.I.P. strikers are now faced with the prospect of a long-drawn out struggle to get their demands or in the alternative to accept the surrender which is being forced upon them. The rank and file of the strikers are in no mood to surrender, they want a fight to the finish. They know that the acceptance of the settlement which has been negotiated for them by those who have throughout been opposed to their strike would mean victimisation of their most militant comrades and smashing up of their organisation without a single concession to compensate for the inconceivable loss.

The only difficulty in their way is want of sufficient resources. They have begun the fight well. Their fight is not only in their own interests, but in the interests of all railway workers in India, in fact in the interests of all workers in general.

Send your donation to the Treasurer, All-India Trade Union Congress, Indira Building, Poibavdi, Parel, Bombay. Send it without delay. Let not the G. I. P. strikers be forced to surrender for want of resources. Help them to win the strike. Help them to fight imperialist exploitation with success."

G. I P. MEN PRACTISE SATYAGRAHA AT KURLA

—:o:—

"Loyal" Cabin Supervisor.

A most peaceful and successful "Satyagraha" was organised by the G. I. P. Railway strikers headed by Mr. F. J. Ginwalla on Sunday morning in order to stop the recruitment of cabinmen for the railway and thereby create a deadlock.

HOW THEY DID IT.

Three batches of volunteers trained and disciplined in non-violent resistence marched up to the house of Mr. Jog, supervisor of Cabinmen at Kurla and demanded of him not to go to work, or engage new men at Kurla. On his refusing to comply with their request the volunteers posted themselves in the compound and on the road to offer Satyagraha.

LYING PROSTRATE.

Two batches of 25 men were made to stand on the ground floor of the compound while another contingent of volunteers laid themselves prostrate at the door of his room on the first floor. In case Mr. Jog came down after trampling over all the Satyagrahas, the men in the compound were ordered to lie flat in his path.

The police and Mr. Mehta, Resident Magistrate at Kurla, arrived on the scene but had to go away without interfering as everything was found to be peaceful.

NO RETALIATION.

Later the Magistrate had to call on Mr. Ginwalla who assured him that his men would not retaliate and that everything would be peaceful.

The men have remained at their post and succeeded in getting public sympathy but Mr. Jog was determined to do his duty and heedless of the appeals of his fellow workers he went to Kurla station guarded by police.

G. I. P. STRIKE.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In your issue of 2nd March at page 23 Sunday Edition a report has appeared under the G. I. P. Railway Strike news which is extremely misleading and if not corrected, it is bound to do harm to our reputation. We have not joined the strike nor would ever dream of joining a strike. We have good experience of the disastrous effects and consequences of a strike. We advocated the policy of loyalty before the strike here, and we do not hesitate in the least to advise the same policy even to-day. Those who followed our humble advice are thanking us because they have witnessed the consequences to those who joined the strike. With a view to justice we would thank you to publish this in your valuable paper and oblige.—Yours, etc.,

S. L. SATHE.
SK. KASAM MUBARAK.
G. I. P. Rly.

NATIONAL PHYSICAL INSTITUTE.

—:o:—

Wonderful Display By Pupils.

MR. NARIMAN'S SPEECH.

"Millionaires are wasting thousands of rupees over 'tamashas' to entertain the Viceroy who can very well do without them, while such deserving and vital institutions like the National Physical Culture Institute are starved through the criminal indifference of the same millionaires", declared Mr. K. F. Nariman in his address at the sixth annual exhibition of the National Physical Culture Insstitute. A huge and appreciative audience was present at this interesting and instructive function. Among the prominent people present there were Mr. Harilal Mulji, Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas, Mr. H. D. Shethia, Miss B. M. Merchant and Miss S. M. Trivedi.

INTERESTING PROGRAMME.

The programme opened with a prayer followed immediately by amazing and dexterous feats on the Horizontal bar, Roman Rings and Trapez. The "Boneless Act" performed by young girls was quite a good performance. The different kinds of balances that followed on chairs, ladders chimneys and blocks manifested what a wonderful control can be obtained by human beings over their bodies if they only have the necessary will.

The Musical Drill which followed also attracted the attention of the audience.

Miss Leelavati's feat of sleeping quite normally on five pointed spears evoked considerable applause. Mr. K. G. Rao then performed a very thrilling and exciting feat of an aerial ladder. Afterwards a Baby-Austin car was passed over the body of Miss Leelavati which was pulled by the hair by Miss Bapai Charna.

Mr. Nariman in his speech said: "It is a great pity that such a deserving institution with such an able staff is unable to maintain itself through the abominable negligence of the public who does not seem to understand their own good and the immense benefit that they would derive from such institutions. The deplorable and indifferent attitude of the Municipality towards this institution, does not reflect credit upon that body, whose chief duty is to maintain the highest standard of health and strength among its citizens. They should encourage such institutions by subsidising them as far as possible. We hope that the Bombay Municipality will take effective steps as soon as possible to undo the harm that their last refusal for monetary help was made.

PROTEST AGAINST MILITARY POLICY.

—:o:—

Assembly Reduces Army Grant To Re. 1.

PLEA FOR NATIONAL ARMY

The Army Department frant was moved by Sir George Schuster.

Mr. Abdul Matin Choudhry moved the Independent Party's motion for a cut, reducing the amount to one rupee. The cut was intended, he said, as a protest against the general military policy of the Government and particularly their policy in giving effect to the recommendations of the Skeen Committee. The Govrnment's policy had throughout been to exclude Indians from the higher ranks of the army and perpetuate the hegemony of British Officers in the Army. Wisdom and statesmanship demanded that the Government should make a ready response to the demand so ably set forth by the Skeen Committee. That Committee had advised the Government to start an Indian Sandhurst by 1933, and the Army Secretary had wanted India to wait till 1933 and not worry until that time.

Mr. Macworth Young intervening said: I did not say that the intention was to start by 1933.

Mr. Abdul Matin Choudhry. They you are shelving all the major recommendations of the Committee. Indian youths are thirsting for freedom. If you do not give an opportunity for their energy and enthusiasm to express themselves by providing them with high places in the Army they may find an outlet in other directions. If you ignore the report of the SSeen Committee, it may not be long when the salute of the Union Jack will give place to the salute of the Independence Flag.

TOO LARGE AN ARMY.

Dr. Moonje considered the army far too large for India's needs, while Sir Abul Qayum totally attacked this view, and held that the present army particularly the British element in it was absolutely necessary and that an Indian Sandhurst should not be opened in the present poisonous communal atmosphere.

Mr. Aney opined that the present policy only bred helotry.

Raja Ghaznafar Ali, while not agreeing that the present army was larger than was required, held that the British element was far larger than necessary.

Col. Crawford said that British troops were badly needed for internal security, and the more so now, with civil disobedience and revolutionary threats facing them.

Col. Crawford agreed with Commander Kenworthy's opinion that Indian States soldiers were a fine type of men but theey were unfit except under the direction of well-trained British officers. That was thein experience in the War. The best way to obtain training as an officer was not to begin as an officer but to get training and get up from the rank of a platoon commander to that of a battalion commander.

Mr. Jinnah: How many years will that take?

Col. Crawford: Well, 26 ears.

WAY OF BUILDING DOMINION ARMY.

Proceeding, Col. Crawford approved of what the Government had done to provide military careers for Indian youths and was glad that they were getting cadets in excess of the vacancies at Sandhurst. It was by the process of finding good material that a Dominion army could be built up and not in the way recommended by the Skeen Committee.

Mr. Macworth Young, the Army Secretary said that it was not true that the Government had not not done anything to follow the recommendations of the Skeen Committee. The Government had increased the number of vacancies for Indians in Sandhurst from ten to twenty and had thrown open Woolwich and Cranwell to them and were taking Indians for the Artillery and Engineers. No doubt, the Skeen Committee had produced a time table for increasing the number of Indian cadets admitted to Sandhurst but they could not proceed every year in accordance with the timetable unless it was established that the results were satisfactory. As Dr. Moonje had said, the results last year were satisfactory and the Government hoped that qualified candidates would be coming forward in increasing numbers. As stated by the Secretary of State a few days ago, the Government were considering the question of training Indians in India for King's Commissions.

GOVT. WATCHING THE RESULTS

But an Indian Sandhurst could not be started unless there was the required number of cadets. That was why the Government were watching the results of the examinations. Regarding the eight units scheme, the Army Secretary reiterated the remarks made by the Commander-in-Chief in the Council of State, that there was no intention of abolishing the scheme. He assured the House that feeling against the scheme which was said to exist among Indian officers was fast disappearing, and as a matter of fact, Indians preferred to join those units where Indians were in a majority. It was natural that birds of a feather should flock together. Regarding the military expenditure, Mr. Young stated that they were trying to carry out every plan by which they would be able to make a gradual reduction.

Pandit Malaviya: Can't you reduce internal security troops?

Mr. Macworth Young: Sir Abdul Qayum has answered that question.

The Army Secretary told Col. Crawford that experts opinion was that mechanisation would result in a slight reduction in recurring expenditure.

INDIAN NAPOLEONS.

Mr. Jinnah was the last speaker. He regretted the absence of the Commander-in-Chief, who, since 1928 had never attended the Assembly during discussions on Army policy although he was the man who could answer questions regarding policy and not the poor Secretary, whose task could better be done by a clerk, because he could not lay down policy. Mr. Jinnah declared that he never wanted the army to be reduced to a limit which might endanger the safety of India, but they would never be able to get rid of the British garrison so long as there was no national army. As long as they did not have a sufficient number of Indian officers, it would not be possible to nationalise the army. Col. Crawford had in effect said that officers were made by war, civil or international. If so, did the Government want to try that method? Probably, but for the French Revolution, Napoleon would never have been heard of; and who knew how many Napoleons there were amongst Indians who could excel even the present Commander-in-Chief? But he wanted constitutional evolution and that was why he was pleading on the floor of this House.

Concluding, Mr. Jinnah said: "A situation in which there were only 107 Indian officers out of a total of 3,200 officers was disgraceful and unworthy of any Government which talked of doing its best for Indianising the Army. He appealed to Sir Abdul Quayum to understand the constitutional issue behind the resolution and not be scared away by the idea that the moment the cut was carried, the entire Army Department woud be disbanded.

The House by 49 votes against 44, carried the cut amidst opposition cheers.

The Assembly adjourned till Monday.—A. P.

"NO MORE SURRENDERS IN INDIA!"

Ambitious Scheme Of United Empire Party.

BEAVERBROOK AND ROTHERMERE PART COMPANY.

Donations To be Returned!

LONDON, March 7

Lord Rothermere, in a statement to the press says that the work of the United Empire Party, in which 173,000 members of the public have so far been enrolled, will by no means cease with the achievement of one of its aims, namely, the official adoption of the Empire Free Trade by the Conservative party but it will strive with all its resources towards four other objectives of its programme, three at least of which in Lord Rothermeres opinion are even more important than Empire Free Trade.

THE FOUR OBJECTIVES.

They are, firstly, the immediate imposition of high import duties on all manufactures with adequate subsidies for farming; secondly, ruthless public economy, thirdly, no more surrenders in India, and fourthly, no diplomatic relations with Moscow.

He still hopes to see the Conservative party come into line in this respect so that the United Empire Party will be relieved of the necessity of adopting a fighting policy including the formation of local associations with Parliamentary candidates.

RIFT IN THE LUTE.

Lord Beaverbrook, in a reply, says Lord Rothermere's intentions involve complete departure from the original aims of the United Empire Party. Lord Rothermere is now free to develop his own political programme. Lord Beaverbrook will not go with him in it; but their close personal relations will not be altered.—Reuter.

GREATEST SECRECY BEING OBSERVED.

—:o:—

General Feeling Not Optimistic

LONDON, March 9.

Greatest secrecy is being observed with regard to M Briand's talk with Messrs. Henderson and Stimson to-day. It is believed that any reduction of the French Naval programme is contingent on some such guarantee as suggested by France. The general feeling is not optimistic. It is felt that there is little hope of the United States agreeing to participate in any such Treaty which is regarded by the United States as purely a matter of European concern. It is believed that the British also are unfavourable. It is felt in British circles that if the League of Nations, Locarno Treaty and the Briand-Kellog Pact are not sufficient guarantee of security for France, very little else can be done.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS.

AHMEDABAD, March 9.

Mahatma Gandhi has been receiving pressing appeals from numerous persons in all provinces to be included in first batch of volunteers.

Mr. Abbos Tyebji, retired High Court Judge, Baroda State, arrived here with his whole family to be enlisted as his name appeared in some papers as having been selected—instead of "Abbas Ali," an inmate of the Ashram—but Gandhiji told Mr. Abbas Tyebji to wait and come with some other batch.

Similarly Mr. Reginald Reynolds, the Englishman who was deputed by Gandhiji to deliver his letter to the Viceroy, offered himself for "Satwagraha" to be included in the first batch but Gandhiji declined and told him to assist Mr. Mahadeo Desai to conduct "Young India" in the absence of Gandhiji.—A. P.

AHMEDABAD, March 9.

The local Bar Association of which Vallabhbhai Patel, being a barrister is a member, has adopted a resolution strongly protecting against the arrest and imprisonment of Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel by prohibiting him from addressing a public meeting, such order being infringement of the right of freedom of speech.—A. P.

VICEROY RETURNS TO DELHI

DELHI, Mar. 9.

H. E. the Viceroy returned to Delhi to-day. Lobby talks mention that Executive Council meeting was held to-day.—A. P.

We or our authorised Agents will be pleased to give any such further information as desired.

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DETAILS ON PAGE 10.

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